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Price twenty pence

Belgium and Denmark to devalue

Belgium agreed with the EEC to a devaluation of 8.5 per cent of its currency as one of a series of measures to salvage its economy. The Belgians had asked the EEC for 12 per cent at a long bargaining session in Brussels. Denmark is to devalue by 3 per cent

Pages 4 and 11

Exclusive

Rakowski on the coup

In the first part of an exclusive interview, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Rakowski, talks of the moment his government realized it could no longer tolerate the free trade union Solidarity.

Page 8

Jaruzelski will visit Moscow

General Jaruzelski, the head of Poland's military Government, is to go to Moscow early next month, his first visit there since martial law was imposed in December. The Soviet leadership will clearly want to discuss the security situation

Bonn visitor, page 5

£400m Whitehall error on jobless

Whitehall badly miscalculated the rise in the number of long-term unemployed last year. As a result Parliament is to be asked to spend an additional £400m on supplementary benefit in the present financial year, which runs to the end of next month

Page 11

PLO rejects wider truce



Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has resisted European and American diplomatic pressure to extend the ceasefire in southern Lebanon to the frontier area between Jordan and Israel-held territory.

Page 4

Saudis deny oil output cut

Oil industry executives believe that Opec will be unable to halt a fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels. Saudi Arabia yesterday denied making any cuts so far.

Page 11

Anger over legal aid delays

The Government's failure to reform the legal aid system means that Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone will take the full force of one of the legal profession's most bitter disputes when the Legal Aid Bill is introduced in the House of Lords today

Page 3

Britain seeks Trident deal

Britain is trying to negotiate with the United States for British companies to make parts for the Trident-2 nuclear missile. That would make its acceptance as a successor to Polaris more likely.

Back page

Nkomo's reply

Mr Joshua Nkomo, dismissed from the Zimbabwe Government by Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Bulawayo that he did not seek confrontation with the Prime Minister and would not go into political exile

Page 4

England triumph

England's cricketers beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets in the inaugural Test in Colombo. John Emburey took six for 33 and Chris Tavaré hit 85

Page 16

Labour truce at risk in new attacks by the left

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour's truce between the moderates and the left could be put at risk by a defiant statement which will be published today by 29 prospective Labour candidates in defence of "extra-paliamentary action", the issue which led to Mr Michael Foot in December to denounce publicly Mr Peter Tatchell as the prospective candidate for Bermondsey, in south London.

It will reinforce the anxieties of the right and moderates following the disclosure in *The Sunday Times* of Britis Perspective 1981, a plan allegedly drawn up by Militant Tendency to turn Labour into a revolutionary Marxist organization.

Today's statement, which includes Mr Tatchell among its signatories, says that "support for extra-parliamentary action does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy". Labour moderates are also alarmed that two more Militant Tendency supporters may be endorsed as prospective candidates by the national executive and they want Mr Foot to take the lead on Wednesday and stop this.

Last night Mr Stanley Cohen, Labour MP for Leeds, South-East, a moderate was not reselected. Mr Derek Fatchett, a left-winger, was chosen to replace him.

Mr Cohen's rejection is, however, not unexpected. In November he announced that he would not be seeking renomination and there was speculation that he might join the Social Democrats. After talks with Mr Foot he changed his mind.

A move will be made at Wednesday's meeting of the executive to overturn the unexpected decision of party's organization committee on February 8 to endorse Mr Patrick Wall, the Militant Tendency supporter, as prospective candidate in Bradford, North, despite the recommendations of an internal party inquiry that he should be rejected.

The inquiry had cast "serious doubt" on the procedures which led to Mr Benjamin Ford, the sitting MP, being rejected.

Right-wingers are hoping that Mr Foot will try to mobilize his personal narrow majority on the executive, which backed him on the Militant Tendency inquiry and the non-endorsement of Mr Tatchell, to reject Mr Wall, and at least to delay the endorsement of Mr Terence Fields, another Militant supporter, as candidate at Liverpool, Kirkdale.

One right-wing executive member said yesterday: "Michael has been anxious not to do anything that will upset the peace, but this report on Militant shows that we cannot sit back and let them walk all over us".

The remark reflects a growing feeling on the right that it cannot accept the terms which the left have apparently attached to the Bishop's Stortford pact, that there should be no draconian measures against Militant in return for an understanding that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not stand again for the deputy leadership.

Right-wingers feel that Mr Foot can make a strong case for Mr Wall's rejection without compromising his wish not to prejudge the Militant inquiry.

Mr John Golding, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme and a member of the Bradford, North, inquiry team, said yesterday: "The issue is specifically not about Militant. Our report excluded Militant from consideration. The issue is simply one of irregularities in procedure, which we said should make another reselection conference necessary."

Mr Alan Williams, a Labour frontbench spokesman, called yesterday for the expulsion of Militant Tendency from the party. He said that the publication of the document revealing its tactics confirmed that the group would not be satisfied until it had driven all moderate MPs out and captured control of the local parties.

Today's statement by the parliamentary prospective candidates, issued by the left-wing Labour Coordinating Committee, says that extra-parliamentary action "must play a major role in the efforts of the Labour movement to establish a democratic socialist society in Britain".

It adds: "The election of a government does not give that government an absolute right to pursue whatever policies it chooses, irrespective of the wishes or interests of the mass of the British people. It is as essential today a it ever has been for the Labour movement to mobilize popular opinion and action against the abuse of this power."

24-hour reprieve for Times Newspapers

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The deadline for securing job cuts at Times Newspapers was last night extended by 24 hours, with the possibility of a further 24 hours, by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the company chairman, after a day of talks with leaders of the main print unions.

The board of Times Newspapers Ltd (TNL), which meets today, will not now discuss Mr Murdoch's proposal to close *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* and there may be another 24-hour extension of the time available for negotiations if further progress is made today.

A joint statement from the company and the unions, which was read by Mr Murdoch after the seven hours of talks, said: "Progress has been made in some areas during today's talks on the future of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. In view of this Mr Murdoch has agreed to a request by union leaders for an extension of 24 hours for discussions to be brought to a conclusion in all major areas of contention.

"In the event of these talks being successful, a further 24 hours will be given for the resolution of any inter-union matters that may arise", the statement said.

Mr Murdoch is seeking 600 redundancies among full-time staff and a reduction of the equivalent of about 900 shifts among casual workers. The unions apparently argued strongly yesterday that if there were to be any progress towards meeting the management's target, more time had to be allowed for negotiation.

Early in the talks Mr Murdoch insisted that agreement had to be reached by 6 pm yesterday. It was later agreed to allow 24 hours for further talks starting at 12 noon today. Mr Murdoch told union leaders that the second 24-hour extension would be to allow them to consult their members.

Union sources said Mr Murdoch indicated that the absolute deadline would be Thursday, because beyond then he could not be certain of support from his bankers.

The central negotiations were with Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa), from whom Mr Murdoch is seeking about 390 redundancies. Other general secretaries attending the talks were Mr Joe Wade, of the National Graphical Association, Mr William Keys, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, and Mr Kenneth Ashton, of the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Murdoch, who read the statement accompanied by Mr Wade, Mr O'Brien and Mr Keys, said: "Because of the goodwill and leadership of these three gentlemen, I have agreed to give them another 24 hours."

He said negotiations were in "a very delicate condition" and that he wanted from the unions "savings of a lot of money". He refused to be drawn on whether the 600 redundancies figure remained.

Mr Murdoch met the general secretaries and their Fleet Street officials yesterday morning in a London hotel, when he indicated that the deadline of today for agreement in the redundancy negotiations could be lifted if enough progress were made yesterday.

The scene then shifted to the TNL headquarters in Gray's Inn Road, where fathers of chapels (shop stewards) were brought in for detailed talks. It is understood that there was some flexibility from the management on the numbers of jobs to be cut, and there was also discussion on the possibility of phasing in the redundancies.

It is understood that the management told Natsopa officials representing clerical workers that its original figure of 390 was being reduced to 330, with 250 of the jobs being lost immediately. Journalists' leaders proposed to Mr Murdoch that after agreeing a minimum staffing level for the editorial strength of *The Times*, the option for voluntary redundancy should be reopened for six weeks.

A meeting of the five independent national directors is due to be held today when they will discuss a request from Mr Murdoch for their agreement to the titles of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* being transferred into the News International, Mr Murdoch's parent company.

There is also due to be a meeting today of the board of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd, of which the independent directors are all members.

Bloody Bridge hunt for victims of freak wave



Rescue workers searching yesterday for the bodies of two of the climbers on adventure training who were washed off rocks at Bloody Bridge, near Newcastle, co Down, on Saturday. Heavy seas and poor visibility hampered their hunt (Nicholas Timmins writes from Belfast). The Sports Council for Northern Ireland last night started an inquiry into the accident. The probable cause was freak waves, it said. The body of a third victim, Miss Philomena Gilmore, aged 25, an instructor, was found.

US is ready to step up aid for El Salvador

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Feb 21

President Reagan is to make a major foreign policy statement next week on Central America, outlining his aid plans and giving a strong warning to Cuba over its arms build-up and support of left-wing guerrillas in the region.

The speech, to the Organization of American States, comes at a time of increasing success by guerrillas against the United States-backed regime in El Salvador of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and mounting Congressional concern that the United States is in danger of slipping into a Vietnam-style conflict.

At the same time speculation is rising that the United States is planning to support covert operations to prevent the flow of Soviet-made arms from Cuba through Nicaragua into El Salvador. Nicaragua, which denies that the arms flow exists, and is itself controlled by the left-wing Sandinista regime, is regarded by American officials as a potential armed camp to spread subversion throughout the region.

They fear that if El Salvador falls to the guerrillas, so will other Central American states such as Guatemala, where insurgents are becoming increasingly effective, assisted by Cuban advisers.

Mr Reagan is expected to follow the dual track of Administration thinking: to counter the economic conditions which bring guerrilla movements into being, and to oppose any attempt to push the region into the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

Congress will be asked to approve around $300m (about £166m) of new economic aid for the long awaited Caribbean Basin initiative promised at the Cancun north-south summit last year. One third is aimed at El Salvador, around $110m for Costa Rica, a large slice for Jamaica and the rest divided between other countries. The President is also expected to propose various trade and investment incentives, including the lifting of United States import restrictions on all goods from the area, except textiles.

Coupled with American attempts to bolster the region economically will come the warnings against Cuban subversion. The President has warned before that he may take unspecified action to prevent the continued shipment of Soviet arms to Cuba —administration officials point to the unloading recently of crated Mig 23s—and he may make the same kind of warnings again.

At a press conference on Thursday the President effectively ruled out the use of combat troops, at least for the present.

Juan Carlos lectures his Army on virtues of democracy

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 21

King Juan Carlos reaffirmed his faith in Western-style democracy for Spain when he addressed officer cadets and former graduates of Saragossa military academy at a ceremony yesterday to mark its 100th anniversary.

The King's address underlined the direction he wishes Spain's 360,000-strong armed forces, and especially the officer corps, to take in upholding the rule of law and the 1978 constitution. He was speaking on the second day of the court martial in Madrid of 32 officers for their alleged involvement in last year's attempted military coup.

The King was loudly applauded at the end of his speech when he declared: "I want to assure you your king is at the service of Spain".

Ringleaders of the coup have, as expected, sought to brand the King at the court martial as having been in sympathy with the attempt to overthrow democracy. Yesterday the Spanish ruler made clear his stand.

"We did not make a mistake when we chose, in the widest possible exercise of our collective responsibility, to travel along the same road as the free nations of the West. We were not wrong to choose liberty and justice in order to build a pluralistic society in a united Spain.

"We must convince ourselves we have chosen the right model of society for our nation."

More personally, the King, who was accompanied by Queen Sophia, urged all Spaniards to regard the crown as the symbol of balance and fairness.

Addressing the armed forces the King, who is their commander in chief, said: "The Spanish people have faith in their armed forces, let us be worthy of that trust."

He did not refer directly to the court martial, but at one point he noted there may have been moments in the life of an army when "the path of duty appeared obscured by passing clouds". At such times, he said, the permanent value of discipline and a sense of justice must impose themselves over all else and the sacrifice be made of fulfilling a duty however painful.

The King told the cadets that they must learn to judge every situation with realism and not act hastily. They should acquire a professional training at the academy which would also be useful to civilian society.

While the King was in Saragossa, Spain's Sandhurst, testimony was being read out at the Madrid court martial from Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, in which he claimed that General Alfonso Armada, the deputy army chief, had told him after he had seized Parliament on February 23 that it was "the King's order" that a vote should be taken by MPs to make General Armada the new Prime Minister.

Colonel Tejero, aged 50, who faces a 30-year jail sentence, has defended himself against the charge of military rebellion, claiming that in storming Parliament he was only acting under the orders of General Armada and of Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, the former Captain-General in Valencia.

Though it was only written testimony (and much even third hand), it was Colonel Tejero's big day. In the statement given originally to an investigating magistrate, Colonel Tejero also sought to involve the Queen, alleging that she had told General Armada, when the royal couple were on a skiing holiday in the Pyrenees several weeks before the coup bid: "You are the only one, Alfonso, who can save us".

Colonel Tejero was reporting

Continued on back page, col 5

Minority rule in Irish Republic

Haughey ready to reclaim power

From Richard Ford
Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish opposition leader, remains confident that he will form the republic's next minority government after the second general election in eight months produced another hung Dail.

Seven independent MPs hold the balance of power and will meet both Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, and the Fianna Fail leader, who will try to win their support over the next two weeks. Although neither leader got a clear mandate from the electorate, Mr Haughey expects to form a government that will last three or four years.

He said yesterday that that should be long enough for him to get his programme through. The public and politicians were united in not wanting another general election, and that would favour stability.

Asked about the possibility of a Fine Gael-Fianna Fail coalition, Mr Haughey said: "No such preparation would be realistic at this stage. I would reject the suggestion that we have much in common. The differences are very large and in important areas."

The result was: Fianna Fail 81 seats; Fine Gael 63; Labour 15; Sinn Fein Workers Party three; others, including the Speaker, four.

Although Mr Haughey's party captured most seats, the result is not the personal mandate he so dearly wanted. He has now lost one election for Fianna Fail and will probably gain power next month as head of a minority government. His own position is not unassailable, although he dismisses any challenge to his leadership: "I have no problem at all. I have done what a leader has to do. I have brought the party through a general election and brought it into government."

However, his low popularity and poor credibility rating is being blamed for the party's failure to win a majority against a government campaigning on a politically unpopular Budget.

Several of his closest supporters in the Dail lost their seats while his critics scored important successes, with Mr Jim Gibbons, who was defeated last June, topping the poll in Carlow-Kilkenny. But the opposition leader has fought his way back to political prominence when others thought he would be in the wilderness forever.

The election produced some fascinating results, which probably owe more to individual candidates than an overall swing against the Fine Gael-Labour coalition.

Fianna Fail took 47.2 per cent of the first preference votes, compared with 45.2 last year, which was the party's worst performance in 20 years. Fine Gael improved its record 36.4 per cent of last year to achieve 37.5 per cent, but its number of seats fell from 65 to 63.

The party rules say that if a leader loses an election he must seek reelection, but Dr Fitzgerald is unlikely to be challenged if he decides to continue at the head of the party.

The Labour Party watched its votes decline from 9.8 to 8.8 per cent, but managed to maintain the 15 seats it had at the dissolution. Its former leader, Mr Frank Cluskey, defeated in June, won a seat in Dublin South Central.

Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, suffered a bad defeat. Its seven candidates all lost and got only 15,436 first preference votes,

Juggling the figures, page 2
Leading article, page 9

STATE OF THE PARTIES

Fianna Fail	81
Fine Gael	63
Labour	15
Independents	7

At dissolution, Fianna Fail had 78 seats, Fine Gael 65, Labour 15, Independents 8.

England's rugby team in fracas at banquet

By Our Sports Staff

England celebrated its Rugby Union victory over France on Saturday in Paris a little too boisterously for the taste of the French—said Mr David Brooks, President of the RFU.

Mr Brooks made a public apology to their host, and there can be no doubt that when the England party gather for training next Monday, the chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, will be reading the riot act.

In the high jinks at a rowdy banquet following the international, Colin Smart, the Newport prop, who made a brilliant pass in the game, imbibed a bottle of after-shave lotion given to each guest by the French Federation. Whether he did it knowingly or not he was in dire straights and was taken to hospital.

Mr Leon Walkden the Rugby Union doctor stayed behind with him for the day when the victorious team flew home. Both returned last night.

Early on at the banquet the England squad began tossing rolls and gift records at each other. A French official was doused in sauce. Glasses were smashed. And an England table for ten had all its contents tipped on the floor.

"This is not the sort of behaviour we want", said Mr Brooks. "I was the greatest 'wrecker' in my time, but you have to wreck without upsetting other people."

Rugby Union secretary, Bob Weighill, commented: "The team were entitled to celebrate enthusiastically after their marvellous win, but the rowdyism went too far and offended our hosts."

At home dinners the Rugby Union forestall similar trouble by splitting the players.

Match reports, photographs, page 15



Colin Smart: Good pass, wrong bottle

How middle children in families bear the brunt

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb 21

W H Auden once said "Only those in the last stages of disease could believe that children are true judges of character". So that's one poet who would probably have dismissed the results of a recent survey by an American psychologist—into what children say makes for a happy family. But for those about to become parents, or thinking of becoming parents, or not getting on too well with the children they already have, it may be of more than passing interest to know what the children say.

Two surprises stand out. In the first place, the age gap between children appears to be important for family happiness. The study, by Dr Jean Kidwell of the University of Tennessee, asked 1,700 children of many different ages how they got on with their parents—how often they were hit by them, how often they were shouted at, whether their parents ever listened to their side of the argument, how often they were praised and encouraged, and so on.

Dr Kidwell found that in those families where the children were born four or more years apart their relationship with their parents was much happier than if there was a gap of one, two or three years. There was less argument, less punishment and mothers and fathers were seen as far more reasonable and supportive.

What is more, a space of two years between children, which is generally considered by many parents to be the most suitable gap, was actually characterized in the study as making for the worst parent-child relationship of all.

Dr Kidwell's earlier research had shown that contrary to expectation, children in larger families are in general less fond of their parents than those in smaller ones (for example, they report being punished more often). She thinks this is related to her latest discovery that a two-year gap produced the unhappiest children.

"A smaller spacing between children—of a year, for instance—means that the children can be brought up almost as one. A larger spacing, of three or more years, provides more 'breathing room' for the parents to regather their strength and prepare for the next birth. But a two-year gap may simply mean that, once one infant has learned to walk and talk, and is properly toilet trained, it is time to start all over again immediately—and this pattern is repeated throughout the children's lives. It is exhausting for the parent."

Not every parent wants to spread childbearing over the time it would take to have three children (say), each four years apart, but Dr Kidwell's findings at least alert new parents to one hidden area of difficulty in family life.

A second surprise is that the middle children in a large family are generally more unhappy than either the first-born or the last-born. In her study middle-born children were far more likely to say their parents punished them.

In general, says Dr Kidwell, the first-born child in a family enjoys a privileged position—he or she receives stricter training and is expected to be more responsible—but that also makes the first-born, more often than not, the favourite. The last-born, in contrast, enjoys a more relaxed relationship with his or her parents.

Usually, says Dr Kidwell, this is because parental expectations are less and the pressures to succeed fewer.

In her study Dr Kidwell found that middle-born children reported more than twice as many unhappy incidents as did first- or last-borns.

All of which prompts the thought that the motto of the middle-borns should be a line taken from another great poet, Hesiod: "when you deal with your brother, be pleasant—but get a witness."

... a stroke. That's what we ... been his life. His memories and ... about it matched later by Bobby Charlton in his salad days

Cheap fares idea in BR campaign to woo travellers

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is putting the finishing touches to a campaign, possibly including cheap fares, to win back passengers lost during the strikes of the past six weeks.

Officials are to meet at board headquarters today to consider: a national publicity campaign to persuade the public of the attractions of rail travel; moves to improve punctuality and cleanliness, especially on business trains; and possible cheap fares to win back customers from coach firms.

British Rail is optimistic that most passengers are still loyal to the railways and will gladly return to a reliable, regular service.

That optimism is clouded only by the possibility of further disruption if a productivity agreement is not reached with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

It is felt that commuters, who adapted remarkably well to trainless days, may now value their regular train even more than before.

British Rail retained 60 per cent of its Inter-City business during the period of disruption, with many businessmen changing their schedules to fit railway days rather than use other transport. Nevertheless, £20m of Inter-City revenue has been lost, and British Rail recognizes the heavy penalty if passengers are not won back.

Branch lines will be closed, several thousand extra jobs will be lost, and vital investment in the future of the railways delayed, with East Coast electrification and the Advanced Passenger Train the likely first victims.

Mr Cyril Bleasdale, the new director of Inter-City, said: "Our aim is to win back customers, and it will be very worrying if we fail. We shall be embarking on a major exercise with staff to give better service, which had been hit by the recession and bad weather before the strike."

The recession cost Inter-City 8 per cent of its traffic last year, and it is budgeting for £400m revenue this year. The big strength is the flexible pricing developed in recent years, especially in response to coach competition.

"We have discovered that rail travel is more relaxing than we thought", Mr Bleasdale said. "Our super saver fares have boosted passenger miles by an average of 10 per cent, and revenue gains on some routes have been as high as 30 per cent."

The need to conserve revenue eroded by the strike means that fare cuts have to be carefully calculated; and British Rail must face the possibility of further disruption within a month. But Mr Bleasedale said: "Once we have continuity of peace on the horizon we shall go headlong into a marketing attack."

New doubts about airport rail link

□ The rail dispute has brought new uncertainty to the Government's plan to site London's third airport at Stansted, Essex (Hugh Clayton writes). Doubts about the future of rail investment have halted detailed consideration of a train service planned between central London and a new airport station.

Mr. Graham Eyre, QC, the inspector conducting the public inquiry into the airport plan, called last month for a quick decision about financing a feasibility study for the £200m rail project.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that future public investment in railways depended on productivity agreements between the British Railways Board and its employees. There was no hope of a quick decision.

The Stansted project would be one of the most ambitious pieces of railway construction in southern England for many years. Special 100 mph trains would leave the airport every 15 minutes on new fast lines.

Instead of using the present route to Liverpool Street the trains would turn west and enter St Pancras where a new underground concourse would enable passengers to make quick connexions with London Transport's Piccadilly and Victoria lines.

The feasibility study alone would cost £3m.

Livingstone backs protest

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council, yesterday described as imaginative a proposal that London Transport staff might allow passengers to travel free or not collect the extra fares due to be charged next month.

Unions have called a one-day strike in protest at the decision to double fares on London Transport after the ruling by the Law Lords. The first effect of the ruling will be felt today with a small reduction in bus services as overtime is cut.

Mr Livingstone, answering questions on a London Broadcasting Company radio programme, said if the workers decided not to collect the extra fares it would cost LT about £4m a week.

He defended grants made by the GLC to groups such as the English Collective of Prostitutes and the London Gay Teenage Group.

Kincora inquiry by police chief

From Nicholas Timmins
Belfast

Sir George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, is to head the inquiry into allegations that the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) was involved in a cover-up over a homosexual scandal at the Kincora boys' home, Belfast.

He is expected to arrive in Northern Ireland shortly to examine allegations that the Ulster police took no action over earlier investigations and allegations about the vice ring, which is said to have operated for almost twenty years, and to oversee the continuing inquiries into homosexual activities at Kincora and at other Belfast boys' homes.

Sir John Herman, Chief Constable of the RUC, who requested the appointment of an outside officer to head the inquiry, has said the conclusions will be made public.

Since 1980, when Mr Gerard Fitt, Independent MP for Belfast, West, raised the issue in the House of Commons, five people have been imprisoned for sexual offences at boys' homes. They include the warden, deputy warden and a house father at Kincora.

While the announcement last week by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that there will be a public inquiry into the affair has been broadly welcomed, there is concern about how long it will be before it begins.

Mr Prior said the inquiry will have to wait until police investigations and any further prosecutions are completed, which could take months.

Some have seen that as a further attempt to postpone a full explanation of what went on, and even those who have supported Mr Prior's announcement are anxious that there should be as short a delay as possible before the inquiry starts.

□ Police in the Irish Republic were yesterday still hunting for two Northern Ireland men, believed to have links with the Irish National Liberation Army, after the murder on Saturday of a unarmed member of the Garda (Richard Ford writes from Dublin).

The policeman, aged 26, was shot dead after going to a block of flats in Tallaght, Co Dublin, after information was received that men were acting suspiciously. Four people taken from one of the flats were being questioned by police yesterday.

□ A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment who lost his leg in a bomb blast in the grounds of an Armagh hospital on Friday was still seriously ill last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr James Moore, aged 59, had to be cut free when the booby trap device exploded under his car.

Police on Saturday found an arms dump near Newtonards, co Down. The collection, including five rifles, four handguns, three home-made submachine guns, a telescopic sight and ammunition, was discovered on Saturday



Family celebration: Mr Charles Haughey (centre) with his wife and three sons outside their home in Kinsaley, north Dublin, yesterday. Mr Haughey expects to win enough independent support to regain his position as Prime Minister of Ireland.

Power struggle in Ireland

Juggling with the political figures

From Richard Ford, Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald's team failed to win the mandate it hoped for, but nor did his rival, Mr Charles Haughey, achieve the whole-hearted support of Ireland's voters in last week's general election.

Instead, after the shortest election campaign in the republic's history, a weary electorate has produced a mirror image of the indecisive result of eight months ago.

Today it is Dr FitzGerald rather than Mr Haughey who is refusing to concede defeat and he awaits the first meeting of the twenty-third Dail to see if he can secure enough independent support.

The arithmetic is not in his favour. His Fine Gael-Labour coalition has lost two seats, Fianna Fail has gained three and seven independents, including the Speaker, hold the balance of power.

The electorate, having accepted the serious economic crisis diagnosed by Dr FitzGerald, has flinched from swallowing his tough medicine, a Budget which would have penalized almost everyone.

Although Mr Haughey is likely to be in charge, Dr FitzGerald can take credit for telling the people the magnitude of the problem: inflation at 23 per cent; national debt at £(Irish)10,000m; and unemployment of 146,500, or 12 per cent of the workforce.

In the next two weeks there will be hard bargaining, with both party leaders trying to win the support of the three-strong Sinn Fein Workers Party and left-wing independents such as Mr Tony Gregory and Mr Jim Kemmy, whose vote against the Budget precipitated the election.

These five seem agreed on their demand for a big jobs creation and housing programme for the inner cities. But SFWP, which has ruled out joining the present coalition, is adamant that there must be changes in Mr John Bruton's budget proposals, which have largely been accepted by Fianna Fail.

So Mr Haughey starts as favourite to cobble enough independent support to return him to office.

A further problem for Dr FitzGerald is that his Labour coalition partner may decide its future would be best served by severing its link with Fine Gael.

With support from Mr Neil Blaney, Independent Fianna Fail, he would have 82 votes and would need only another two for an overall majority.

The task for Dr FitzGerald, is much more daunting. If the coalition, with a combined total of 78 seats, continues and Mr Blaney sides with Fianna Fail, he must get the support of all five other independents to have a one-vote majority.

Leading article, page 9

The successful candidates

The successful candidates in the Irish election are listed below. The abbreviations are: FF, Fianna Fail; FG, Fine Gael; Lab, Labour; SFWP, Sinn Fein Workers' Party.

Carlow/Kilkenny: Liam Aylward (FF), Jim Gibbons (FF), Kieran Crotty (FG), Des Governey (FG), Seamus Patteson (Lab). **Cavan/Monaghan**: Jim Leonard (FF), Rory O'Hanlon (FF), John Wilson (FF), John Conlan (FG), Tom Fitzpatrick (FG). **Clare**: Silvester Barrett (FF), Brendan Daly (FF), Bill Loughnane (FF), Donal Carey (FG).

Cork East: Michael Aherne (FF), Miss Myra Barry (FG), Paddy Hegarty (FG), Joe Sherlock (SFWP). **Cork North Central**: Sean Ffrench (FF), Denis Lyons (FF), Bernard Allen (FG), Liam Burke (FG), Toddy O'Sullivan (Lab). **Cork Northwest**: Tom Meaney (FF), Donal Creed (FG), Frank Crowley (FG). **Cork South Central**: Gene Fitzgerald (FF), Pearce Wyse (FF), Peter Barry (FG), Jim Corr (FG), Mrs Eileen Desmond (Lab). **Cork Southwest**: Joe Walsh (FF), Jim O'Keefe (FG), P. J. Sheehan (FG).

Donegal Northeast: Hugh Conaghan (FF), Paddy Harte (FG), Neil Blaney (Ind). **Donegal Southwest**: Clem Coughlan (FF), Pat Gallagher (FF), Dinny McGinley (FG).

Dublin Central: Bertie Ahern (FF), George Colley (FF), Michael Keating (FG), Michael O'Leary (Lab), Tony Gregory (Ind). **Dublin North**: Ray Burke (FF), John Boland (FG), Mrs Nora Owen (FG). **Dublin North Central**: Vincent Brady (FF), Charles Haughey (FF), George Bermingham (FG), Richard Bruton (FG).

Dublin Northeast: Ned Brennan (FF), Michael Woods (FF), Michael Joe Cosgrave (FG), Maurice Manning (FG). **Dublin Northwest**: Michael Barrett (FF), Jimmy Tunney (FF), Miss Mary Flaherty (FG), Proinsias de Rossa (SFWP). **Dublin South**: Niall Andrews (FF), Seamus Brennan (FF), Mrs Nula Fennell (FG), John Kelly (FG), Alan Shatter (FG). **Dublin South Central**: Ben Briscoe (FF), Tom Fitzpatrick (FF), Gay Mitchell (FG), Frank Cluskey (Lab), John O'Connell (The Speaker, returnod unopposed).

Dublin Southeast: Gerard Brady (FF), Alexis Fitzgerald (FG), Garret FitzGerald (FG), Ruari Quinn (Lab). **Dublin Southwest**: Miss Mary Harney (FF), Sean Walsh (FF), Larry McMahon (FG), Mervyn Taylor (Lab). **Dublin West**: Liam Lawlor (FF), Brian Lenihan (FF), Dick Burke (FG), Brian Fleming (FG), Jim Mitchell (FG).

Dun Laoghaire: David Andrews (FF), Martin O'Donaghue (FF), Sean Barrett (FG), Liam Cosgrave (FG), Barry Desmond (Lab). **Galway East**: John Callanan (FF), Michael Kitt (FF), Paul Connaughton (FG). **Galway West**: Francis Fahy (FF), Mrs. Maire Geoghegan-Quinn (FF), Robert Molloy (F), John Donnellan (FG), Michael D. Higgins (Lab). **Kerry North**: Dennis Foley (FF), Tom McEllistrim (FF), Dick Spring (Lab). **Kerry South**: John O'Leary (FF), Michael Begley (FG), Michael Moynihan (Lab). **Kildare**: Gerry Brady (FF), Charles McCreevy (FF), Paddy Power (FF), Alan Dukes (FG), Joe Bermingham (Lab). **Laois Offaly**: Ger Connolly (FF), Ber Cowan (FF), Liam Hyland (FF), Tom Enright (FG), Oliver Flanagan (FG). **Limerick East**: William O'Dea (FF), Des O'Malley (FF), Michael Noonan (FG), Tom O'Donnell (FG), Jim Kenny (Ind). **Limerick West**: Gerry Collins (FF), Michael J. Noonan (FF), William O'Brien (FG). **Lonford / Westmead** Sean Keegan (FF), Albert Reynolds (FF), Paddy Cooney (FG), Gerry L'Estrange (FG).

Louth: Tom Bellew (FF), Padraig Faulkner (FF), Edward Filgate (FF), Bernard Markey (FG). **Mayo East**: Sean Callery (FF), P. J. Morley (FF), Paddy O'Toole (FG). **Mayo West**: Padraig Flynn (FF), Dennis Gallagher (FF), Edna Kenny (FG). **Meath**: Jim Fitzsimon (FF), Colm Hilliard (FF), Michael Lynch (FF), John Bruton (FG), John Farrelly (G). **Rosscommon**: Sean Doherty (FF), Terry Leyden (FF), Liam Naughten (FG). **Sligo/Leitrim**: Mattie Brennan (FF), John Ellis (FF), Ray MacSharry (FF), Ted Nealon (FG).

Tipperary North: Michael O'Kennedy (FF), David Molony (FG), John Ryan (Lab). **Tipperary South**: Sean Byrne (FF), Sean McCarthy (FF), Brendan Griffin (FG), Sean Treacy (Lab). **Waterford**: Jackie Fahey (FF), Eddie Collins (FG), Austin Deasy (FG), Paddy Gallagher (SFWP). **Wexford**: Lorcan Allen (FF), Sean Brown (FF), Hugh Byrne (FF), Michael D'Arcy (FG), Ivan Yates (FG). **Wicklow**: Ciaran Murphy (FF), Mrs. Gemma Hussey (FG), Godfrey Timmins (FG), Liam Kavanagh (Lab).

Science report

The demon produced by Swedish reason

By the staff of "Nature"

A previously unrecognized form of nuclear matter, christened "demon", has been predicted by two Swedish physicists. According to the argument now published by Sverker Fredriksson and Magnus Jändel, of the Royal Institute of Technology, in Stockholm, demon matter should be unstable but nevertheless recognizable in the nuclear fragments produced by cosmic rays and in particle accelerating machines.

Much of the interest of the new proposal is that it demonstrates how important discoveries can still be made by pure reason. Other high-energy physicists, who pride themselves on being among the most imaginative of all physicists, will be kicking themseleves for not having thought that demon matter may exist.

The particular form of demon matter now predicted is related to the more familiar deuteron, the nucleus of heavy hydrogen atoms. Familiar deuterons each consist of a pair of nuclear particles, or nucleons, a proton and a neutron, held together by nuclear forces. For the past decade it has been accepted that each nucleon is itself made up of three of the particles called quarks, apparently incapable of a separate existence.

Demon deuterium as now described is supposed to consist of the six quarks in the familiar deuteron, rearranged as three groups of two quarks (diquarks) rather than as two groups of three. Many of the unstable particles of matter now recognized in high-energy physics are now known to be such diquark structures.

The three pairs of quarks in demon deuterium are supposed to be held together in similar orbits about their common centre of mass. The demon deuteron which results is inferred to be more massive than an ordinary deuteron, but the extra mass is less than the mass of the diquark particle called the pi-meson.

The authors of this armchair discovery give reasons for believing that the transformation of their demon diquark into other, more stable forms of nuclear matter should not be instantaneous, and say they have embarked on "a tedious search" through the scientific literature for evidence of demon matter from experiments already carried out. They are looking for particles of matter that live on the average for between a thousandth and a ten-thousandth of a microsecond.

On this view, demon deuterons should be created in a substantial fraction, perhaps as great as 1 per cent, of sufficiently energetic collisions between nucleons. The authors say that there is some evidence for the existence of demon deuterons in some recent accelerator experiments involving the collision between pairs of neutrons.

They also argue that demon deuterons should interact more readily than familiar deuterons with stable nuclear matter, and that this may account for some recent puzzling observations in which some of the nuclear fragments formed by the impact of accelerator particles on photographic emulsions have been observed to interact more quickly than expected.

Source: *Physical Review Letters*, Vol 48, page 14 (January 4) 1982.

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LEAD BAN 'WOULD SAVE OIL'

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A ban on lead in petrol could save oil, according to an analysis prepared by Friends of the Earth, the environmental pressure group. It says that almost 400,000 tonnes of oil a year could be conserved in Britain by using lead-free petrol, contradicting the main argument of the oil industry for continuing the practice.

There is no disagreement between the environmentalists and the industry that more high-octane fuel can be made from a barrel of oil by the addition of lead.

The analysis prepared for Friends of the Earth forms a balance sheet of the energy costs of the addition of lead.

It examines such factors as the better milage a gallon which lead-free, high-octane petrol provides; the increase in wear in car engines and exhaust systems with leaded petrol; and the energy costs of the processes associated with the manufacture and transport of lead additives.

The report, *Lead in Petrol: an energy analysis*, forms part of the Campaign for Lead Free Air, which is fighting for a ban on lead in petrol.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.[illegible]; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr [illegible]; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 158; Iraq [illegible] 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 3.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.500; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Fuller use planned for Aintree

By Arthur Osman

A scheme estimated to cost £2.5m which it is hoped will safeguard the future of the Grand National and Aintree racecourse, at Liverpool, after a decade of uncertainty, is to be announced in London today. It would involve the compulsory purchase of the racecourse by the local authority and envisages the use of money from the EEC.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, when minister with responsibility for sport, was instrumental in saving the steeplechase twice before. The last time involved Ladbrokes, whose seven-year contract to run the race ends with this year's event on April 3.

In the past 10 days, Mr Howell said yesterday, he had spoken to the Sports Council, Merseyside County Council, Liverpool City Council, the Horserace Levy Board and Ladbrokes.

He said that the Sports Council as a government-sponsored body was particularly enthusiastic about his proposals, as were several private investors. He had sought talks with Mr William Davies, who bought Aintree in 1973 and has since valued the course at £8m.

Mr Howell agreed that central to the project was the development of a huge sports complex on the racecourse involving dozens of pitches for Association football, rugby and other sports, a swimming pool, sports halls, ice rink, dry ski run and squash courts, which could be in use by 1986.

He said: "As a result of talking to various bodies I am convinced that the scheme is possible. Not only will the Grand National be safeguarded but the vast open spaces of the course will be used in an imaginative and useful way. Some of the money could come from regional development funds.

"The heart of the matter is the ownership of the course, but I can confirm that part of the project would involve the compulsory purchase of Aintree involving the district valuer's assessment. The financial package would also include the cost of buildings on the course and the copyright in the race."

Manchester is a target for the alliance

From John Chartres, Manchester

A marked air of confidence was displayed at the weekend by leaders of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties about their chances of winning one of the great prizes of the May local authority elections, control of Manchester City Council.

A planning conference called by the Liberals in Manchester and attended by four observers from the Social Democratic Party approved policy documents ranging from better provision for day nursery places to closer financial control in a city which seems certain to have to impose some of the highest rate increases in the country.

The Liberals and the SDP have announced plans to fight all 99 seats on the council, 50 to be fought by Liberals and 49 by the SDP, whose recent recruits include two former Labour lord mayors of the city.

The present council comprises 68 Labour councillors, now working in an uneasy peace after 17 left-wingers were threatened with expulsion by an internal caucus and 23 "moderates" were at one stage dropped from the panel of official candidates by the city Labour Party; 22 Conservatives, four Liberals and five social democrats who have changed their banners in recent months.

At the weekend conference held at Manchester Polytechnic, Mr William Wallace, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Liberal Party, told the 70 delegates that much hard work was needed to cement the alliance in cities such as Manchester.

Optimism over prospects for the alliance in the May elections is strong in two other key areas of the always sensitive North-west of England: Sefton borough, within which Mrs Shirley Williams obtained her dramatic parliamentary by-election victory last year, and in Stockport, where after six months of negotiations Liberals and Social Democrats claimed to have reached almost total agreement on which of the two parties will contest 21 council seats.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, will be speaking in the Greater Manchester area next weekend.

Judge defends decision to release guilty man

An Irish judge who allowed a petty criminal to take the boat to ritain with his wife and family instead of being jailed in Ireland said yesterday he had "no regrets" about his decision.

As a political dispute blew up in Britain over his ruling, District Judge Leonard Clifford said: "I feel I did the right thing in the circumstances".

Last week he allowed Mr John Healy, aged 27, to go free after he admitted burglary and theft charges in a district court at Bells, co Meath.

He was told instead to accompany his wife and three children to England in order to make a fresh start. The move astonished police in Ireland and outraged some British MPs.

Mr Healy, who is believed to be in Britain, but not with his family, who are in Wiltshire, has a criminal record and a prison sentence was expected when he pleaded guilty to the latest charges.

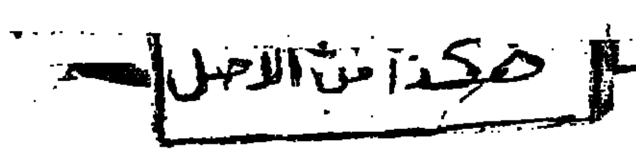
But instead on Thursday Mr Healy, his British-born wife and three children caught the ferry to Holyhead. Their passage was paid for by the Irish welfare authorities.

Justice Clifford, speaking at at his home in Drogheda, co Lough, yesterday said that his court decision did not add up to an official directive. He said: "If he had goine to jail it could have led to the break-up of his family. It was not a case of ordering a man to go to England.

"His wife was English and wanted to go back with the children and he wanted to go too. Human life means an awful lot. This man was not dumped in Britain. I have no regrets. I felt it was more important to keep his family together and if I had sent him to jail the family would have broken up.

"I cannot understand the fuss."

The court charges against Mr Healy included entering premises and stealing a radio, a slot meter and money, causing damage to a safe and obstructing a policeman.



All quiet in Zimbabwe

Nkomo rules out exile and confrontation

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Feb 21

Mr Joshua Nkomo has a theory about his dismissal from the Zimbabwe Government. "What worries Robert is the way I have coordinated", he said, referring to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. "He could not believe it was genuine. He could not believe I would do it for the country".

Flanked by aides and security men he continued: "He started feeling uncomfortable, seeing ghosts everywhere. One of them was me".

Matabeleland's favourite son sat behind the desk at his Pelandaba home today toying with the carved swagger stick which he carries everywhere and which has become a symbol of the man. Yes, he nodded in agreement, Bulawayo was quiet. But, he added, "it is not quiet by chance".

Four days after Mr Nkomo's dismissal for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr Mugabe, his political power base remained tense but calm. Mr Nkomo returned by car on Friday after being prevented by security police from boarding a flight from Salisbury.

Today, with a usual police guard outside, he held court to a steady procession of aides in his Patriotic Front Party and supporters. If, as is maintained in some quarters, he is losing support at the top of the party, the grassroots are still strong.

In a lengthy interview covering the future of the party and his relationship with Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo indicated that he did not want confrontation with the ruling Zanu (PF) party and had no intention of going into political exile.

"I will not leave this country", he said. "I did my leaving when it was necessary and now if anyone wants to shoot me, he can shoot me here".

Mr Nkomo said that the future of the PF, and by extension what may be the start of a challenge to his leadership, would be discussed at a meeting of the central committee in Bulawayo this week.

"It is very important that we keep the party machinery going to control things. Because I can tell you that if something goes wrong here" — he indicated Bulawayo — "nobody will control the situation."

A few miles from Mr Nkomo's home lies the township of Entumbane where faction fighting broke out after he was dismissed as Minister of Home Affairs a year ago. In two bouts of violence between former guerrillas more than 400 people, including many civilians, were killed.

The extensive damage done then to homes and building by mortar and rocket fire has been repaired and this weekend Entumbane, like the rest of Bulawayo, went about its business warily but without incident.

At a military barracks on the outskirts of the city a football match was in progress between soldiers who held allegiance either to Mr Nkomo or to Mr Mugabe before they were integrated in army units.

It was completion of the integration exercise last November, Mr Nkomo said, which had marked the final deterioration of relations between his party and Zanu (PF).

"There was nothing gradual. it dropped off right after that."

Mr Nkomo confirmed that after his dismissal he had boarded a flight from Salisbury to Bulawayo when all passengers were told to disembark.

Although the others were later allowed to reboard, a young white member of the central intelligence organization had stopped him and said "they" had ordered that he should not join the flight.

Mr Nkomo said that Mr Mugabe had not seen him after a meeting two weeks ago at which the proposal to merge their two parties had been discussed and when the matter of the arms caches found on PF farms had been raised.

"You would have expected that he would have asked for my assistance. What we had was exaggeration and dramatization right from the start".

"That is not to say it was not serious — it was. But there were mitigating factors".

Asked what progress there had been up to that point on a merger he said: "There were obstacles but we had not come to the end".

He thought it unlikely that Mr Mugabe was responding to pressures from the radical wing of his party. "Perhaps before, but now he seems to be taking a lead. His recent statements have been quite devastating. He says that Zanu will rule forever, like (Mr Ian) Smith said 'never in a thousand years'."

Papandreou: reluctant — Kyprianou: persuasive

Greece and Cyprus to seek British initiative

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Feb 21

Athens and Nicosia, in an attempt to induce the British Government to assume a more active role in the current efforts to solve Cyprus's problems, have decided to invoke Britain's continuing obligations towards the island, as one of the guarantor powers.

The decision was taken during consultations in Athens between President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister. These appear to have explored alternative courses rather than come up with actual initiatives.

Athens and Nicosia have also decided to inform all concerned that they would favour an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations, not unlike the one originally proposed by the Soviet Union some years ago, but shelved because of Turkish opposition.

The mystery of why President Kyprianou had suddenly been summoned to Athens last Friday was not completely cleared up, but it apppears that the Cypriot President did manage to perusade Mr Papandreou not to postpone, for the second time, his scheduled visit to Cyprus next weekend. This will be the first time that a Greek premier has been to the island.

A joint statement, issued in both capitals today, referred vaguely to "developments on the Cyprus question, which are still at the stage of elaboration and formulation", confirming tht exchanges on these topics would be resumed next week, with Mr Papandreou's visit to Nicosia.

Greek and Greek-Cypriot sources also suggested that there were certain Western European initiatives in progress including one by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor needed urgent guidance.

Mr Papandreou said last night, after spending an hour with President Kyprianou "I think there is now some light at the end of the tunnel." He did not elaborate.

Most Greek newspapers had taken it for granted today that Mr Papandreou would postpone his Cyprus visit. Opposition commentators assumed that what a Western diplomat called "The elaborate charade" of inviting the Cypriot President here, was meant to spare him a loss of face.

Mr Papandreou's visit is significant mainly as a symbolic confirmation of his Socialist Government's increased commitment to Cyprus, and it is presumably this argument that President Kyprianou used.

Why the Greek Prime Minister should have wanted to defer his visit to Cyprus again is uncertain. The local press has speculated that the visit might upset the Turks.

The fright factor in Belgium

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Feb 21

The Belgian Government this weekend decided on a series of drastic economic measures which only look as though they can succeed if they frighten the trade unions into submission.

As proof of the earnest of their intent the Government applied for a devaluation of the Belgian franc in the European Monetary System (EMS) even though last year alone the National Bank of Belgium paid about 310,000m francs (about £4,125m) in trying to stave off such a move. This is in addition to the 123,000m francs spent in 1980 and 113,000m francs in 1979 on the same exercise.

In applying for devaluation the uneasy coalition Government of Mr Wilfried Martens was adding to trade union worries, for unemployment in the country now stands at 13.1 per cent, by far and away the highest in the EEC, and the national debt is known to be riding by about 1,200m francs a day.

It is behind such dreadful economic indicators that the Government has been moving to introduce the first real series of measures by its newly won edict powers to limit pay rises and, possibly, to introduce a price freeze. Of themselves such measures could well be enough to rip the fragile coalition apart — were there not such growing awareness of the country's plight.

The most explosive idea of the Government is a limitation of the hard won right to an index-linked salary. The idea is to cut the wages bill on all salaries above 27,000 francs a month by 3 per cent less than would be allowed under the usual indexation laws.

When the Government told the unions this on Friday it was given a unanimous refusal of cooperation, most importantly by the Christian Socialist Union, which has a strong links with the Social Christian Party — a vital member of the governing coalition.

The significant point is that for once both the Flemish and French wings of the union have decided that the traditional principle of indexation is too important to surrender, even on the limited scale suggested by the Government.

The French wing associated itself with the general strike call against the special powers a fortnight ago; but the Flemish wing successfully urged its members to carry on working. Now, however, the union on both sides of the linguistic frontier has agreed that indexation must not be attacked. In the words of Mr Jef Houthuis, the union president, it is "too sacred" a principle to be touched.

The union wants the Government to tax its way out of difficulty with higher levels on the wealthy, an idea the liberal parties in the coalition would refuse. If it fails to win its case the union would certainly throw its considerable weight behind industrial action to bring the Government down.

Should the union withdraw its support from the party there could be very serious repercussions, especially in French-speaking Wallonia. The party there used to be the strongest of all, but at the last elections it fell to third place

Franc devalued, page 11



Arafat opposes wider ceasefire

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Feb 21

European and American diplomatic efforts to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization to halt its raids into Israel appear to have failed. Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, issued a statement today saying that he would not broaden the ceasefire in southern Lebanon to cover the frontier between Jordan and Israeli-held territory.

According to the Saudi newspaper *Al Medina*, the British Government had privately but specifically asked Mr Arafat not to give Israel a pretext to attack Lebanon, but the PLO leader seemed in no mood to comply with such a request.

Speaking at a Beirut rally to mark the tenth anniversary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction, Mr Arafat referred to last month's raid by Palestinians from Jordan into the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"Let the Western Europeans and Reagan hear me while they talk about a breach of the ceasefire in the Tyasir battle, which lasted 24 hours," he said. "I cannot declare a ceasefire so long as there is no Palestinian leadership which will agree to a ceasefire, so long as there is an occupied Palestinian land."

In July last year, the United Nations arranged a truce between the Israelis and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. Israel and its supporters have since interpreted this agreement as covering all areas of PLO activity, including the West Bank and the Jordanian frontier. The PLO has never accepted this.

"I want to remind them (the Israelis)", Mr Arafat said today, "that we did not ask for the July ceasefire. All we said was that we do not uphold a ceasefire as such, but we respect a decision taken at the Tunis summit not to carry out military operations on Lebanese territory against this occupying force".

The Palestinians have always fought shy of acknowledging that a ceasefire exists in Southern Lebanon, since this implies acknowldegement of Israel as well. Despite Mr Arafat's elliptical language, however, PLO members do accept that such a truce exists.

When diplomats in Israel began to warn of an imminent strike against Lebanon in recent weeks, European governments — especially the French and the British — did their best to urge moderation on the PLO. Last week, Mr David Roberts, the British Ambassador in Beirut, deliver an "urgent message" to Mr Arafat. Its contents were not disclosed.

In the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli today, fighting between rival militia groups continued for the third consecutive day, bringing the number of dead there to 24.

A government security committee which was trying to oversee a truce between the factions came under fire this morning, while Syrian soldiers of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, assisted by guerrillas of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front, fought three small leftist Muslim militias.

□ Mr Richard Fairbanks, the American Special Middle East negotiator, started meetings with Egyptian oficials today, in response to calls from the Government for Washington to open talks with the Palestinians in an effort to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

Mr Fairbanks, who is on his first Middle East tour since his appointment a few weeks ago, has the task of inducing Egypt and Israel to agree on a formula for the autonomy of 1,200,000 Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

Hatred in the Deep South: A Ku-Klux-Klansman expressing his feelings about black demonstrators in Social Circle, a town near Atlanta, Georgia.

Syria says 'Times' man lied

Damascus, Feb 21.— The Syrian Government claimed yesterday that Mr Robert Fisk, *The Times* Middle East Correspondent, made up a report of a visit to the embattled city of Hama last week

Mr. Fisk reported in a dispatch published on Friday, that he had entered Hama, 100 miles north of Damascus, and found "its suburbs surrounded by up to 12,000 troops and its streets covered in rubble". Syrian Army troops were digging emplacements for T62 Soviet-made tanks and other heavy weapons.

The government spokesman, who declined to be identified, said Mr Fisk did mot go to Hama and "He has only written from Damascus and repeated all the rumours and false news being spread about Syria abroad." He added: "We have known Mr. Fisk as a responsible journalist and we are very surprised that he acted this way and wrote about something he has neither seen nor checked."

About 50 foreign journalists were in Syria last week to cover events in Hama, where fierce fighting has raged between the security forces and supporters of the Muslin Brotherhood since February 20. The Government banned reporters from visiting the city. Its spokeman yesterday claimed Hama was normal, quiet and ordinary. — AP.

□ The Times stands by Robert Fisk's report. He travelled to see friends in Aleppo on Wednesday, February 17 and returned to Damascus the following day, entering Hama on his way back at 10.30am. Two Syrian Army officers at a roadblock asked for a lift into Hama and Mr Fisk agreed to take the soldiers to their units. When he reached his Damascus hotel in the afternoon, he telephoned *The Times* with a report of what he had seen and heard in Hama.

Greenland on brink of quitting the EEC

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, Feb 21

Greenland could well vote to withdraw from the European Economic Community in a national referendum to be held on Tuesday. If it does so — and the latest prognosis points to a close vote — Greenland will be the first territory to leave the Community since its inception in 1957.

With a population of 50,000, the bleak, largely ice-bound territory lies about 2,000 miles from the European mainland. It is the world's largest island, 840,000 square miles in area (roughly half the total land area of the EEC). A Danish colony from 1721 to 1953, when it achieved province status, it gained home rule under the Danish crown in 1979.

The ruling moderate leftist Siumut Party, which holds 13 of the 21 seats in the Parliament in Godthaab is anti-EEC. The island joined the Community along with Denmark in 1973 despite a 71 per cent vote against membership in a local referendum. As an integral part of Denmark at the time, the territory had no choice; but provision was made for a review of the situation at the end of Greenland's first decade in the Community.

Whilst opponents of continued EEC membership see political advantages in an exit from the Community preferring closer cooperation with other Inuit (Eskimo) communities in Canada and Alaska, less emotive pro-EEC elements led by the opposition Atassut Party fear economic chaos in the wake of any withdrawal. With a quarter of the island's population engaged in fishing, the role of Brussels in allocating fishing rights is a touchy subject indeed.

Although the EEC has virtually given Greenland fishermen the right to catch all the fish (with the exception of salmon) they can in their offshore waters, many Greenlanders resent orders from a distant European bureaucracy, which controls fishing in the 200-mile offshore waters outside the territory's own exclusive 12-mile zone.

The latest figures nonetheless show that Greenland fishermen fished the lion's share (82,000 tonnes out of a total catch of 165,000 tonnes) in its offshore waters in 1979, with West Germany close behind (70,000 tonnes) and experts doubt whether Greenland has the physical capacity to fish more.

The Greenlanders have more than quadrupled their fishing fleet tonnage in the past decade, tripling fish exports, which now account for 55 per cent of total exports.

Since 1973 the territory has received an impressive total of 645m kroner (£43m) in EEC regional, social and agricultural aid. On top of this, Brussels in the past five years has funnelled a further 174m kroner into more than 100 local projects such as water supply, oil and uranium prospecting, new fishing boats and fisheries inspection, job creation and training schemes and a ten-year sheep breeding programme. The European Investment Bank has so far granted Greenland 383m kroner in loans.

The EEC has in no way been stinting in its support, which is running at about 185m kroner (£12.5m) per year in all. At present the regional fund alone bestows on Greenland the equivalent of 2,110 kroner (£140) per head of the population (one per cent of the total EEC regional aid budget and virtually the entire Danish allocation) — a figure far ahead of Community grants to such deprived areas as Ireland and the Mezzogiorno.

Other economic realities also tend to favour continued membership — the EEC is far and away Greenland's best market today.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Israelis axe spending

Jerusalem. — The Israeli Cabinet has approved deep spending cuts in an austerity budget of about £14,350m of which nearly two thirds is taken up by defence and the national debt.

It passed the budget for 1982-83 after weeks of wrangling over cuts after a warning from Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, that without them inflation could double from the present 127 per cent.

The steepest cuts were in education and welfare. Nurses, teachers and social workers went on strike for several hours in protest. Defence spending was frozen at this year's level after accounting for inflation. Defence Ministry officials said this represented a cut since prices had risen.

Pact against Vietnam

Peking. — Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, have agreed to bury their differences and form a coalition to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who has frequently accused the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge of mass murder, said he and Mr Samphan hoped that Mr Son Sann, the former Prime Minister, would also join the coalition.

Students riot on West Bank

Jerusalem.—Palestinian student unrest flared on the occupied West Bank for the fifth day yesterday over the closure of the Arab university of Bir Zeit.

Students in Nablus smashed school windows and furniture, and girls in El Bireh, Bamallah and Bir Zeit stoned Israeli military vehicles before being dispersed. Israeli security forces used tear gas in Ramallah on Saturday.

Life sentence for widow

Valenciennes, Northern France.—A French widow and her two sons have been jailed for life by a Libyan court for alleged spying, the French consul in Tripoli said.

Mme Denise Dupont, aged 53, and sons Alain, aged 25 and Jean-Claude, aged 21, had already spent 22 months in a Libyan jail. The consul said that an immediate appeal for clemency would be lodged with the Libyan authorities through diplomatic channels.

Japanese gassed on Soviet visit

Moscow. — Four Japanese nuclear experts were gassed with a sleep-inducing chemical and robbed on a Soviet train Japanese sources said.

The scientists, members of a Japanese delegation attending a nuclear energy seminar, were travelling from Moscow to Leningrad. Police later returned the money and passports and said they had arrested two Georgians.

Gold row over

Prague.—Czechoslovakia has recovered 18.4 metric tonnes of gold, under an agreement signed with the United States and Britain to end a 34-year-old dispute over the treasure, seized by the Germans during the Second World War.

Chad links restored

Cairo.—Egypt announced yesterday that it is resuming diplomatic relations with Chad. Relations were severed more than a year ago because of the Libyan military intervention there.

Hidden snag on the agenda

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 21

Hidden away on the agenda of the EEC Foreign Ministers' meeting for tomorrow is an innocent enough looking item which could nevertheless end the European Parliament's hopes of increasing its control over the European budget. It could also cause a serious curb being applied on vital EEC help for developing countries.

The item is a long overdue conciliation meeting between the European Council and the Parliament on a new food aid regulation. On the face of it the regulation seeks to do no more than add flexibility and good management to the way in which the Community sends its much needed help to the needy. To judge by the latest report of the European Court of Auditors, such a review is long overdue.

That report criticized "poor budgetary estimating and poor implementation of the food aid appropriations, delays in the implementation of food aid programmes due to both slowness of procedure, and the division of responsibility within the Commission and between the Commission and the Council."

It also complained of "the often unsatisfactory quality of the products supplied" and "the failure of the recipient countries to comply properly with their contractual obligations to the Community".

The draft regulation to sort out that mess has been gathering dust since 1979, but two factors have now made the council take notice of it. The first is that food aids which is the largest area of EEC spending after the agriculture, regional and social funds — has become an increasingly important factor in consolidating the EEC's position politically in the Third World.

The second is that the European Parliament has sought to control this important area of the budget by defining it as the kind of non-obligatory expediture which it can decide rather than — as in the past — an obligatory expenditure which only the council can decide.

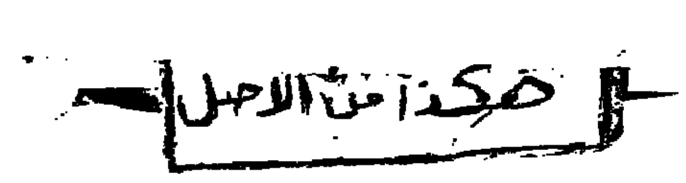
The European Court is being asked to rule on which institution is legally correct on this point, but if the draft regulation comes into force, the matter would be irrelevant. The council would automatically have ultimate right of decision.

The regulation was drawn up by the Commission to avoid delays in procedure which bedivilled the food aid programme. In essence it gave the council the right to decide how much aid and of what kind should be made available, as well as how to define a needy case. The regulatiion then left it to the Commission to distribute the available food according to the demands of world hunger.

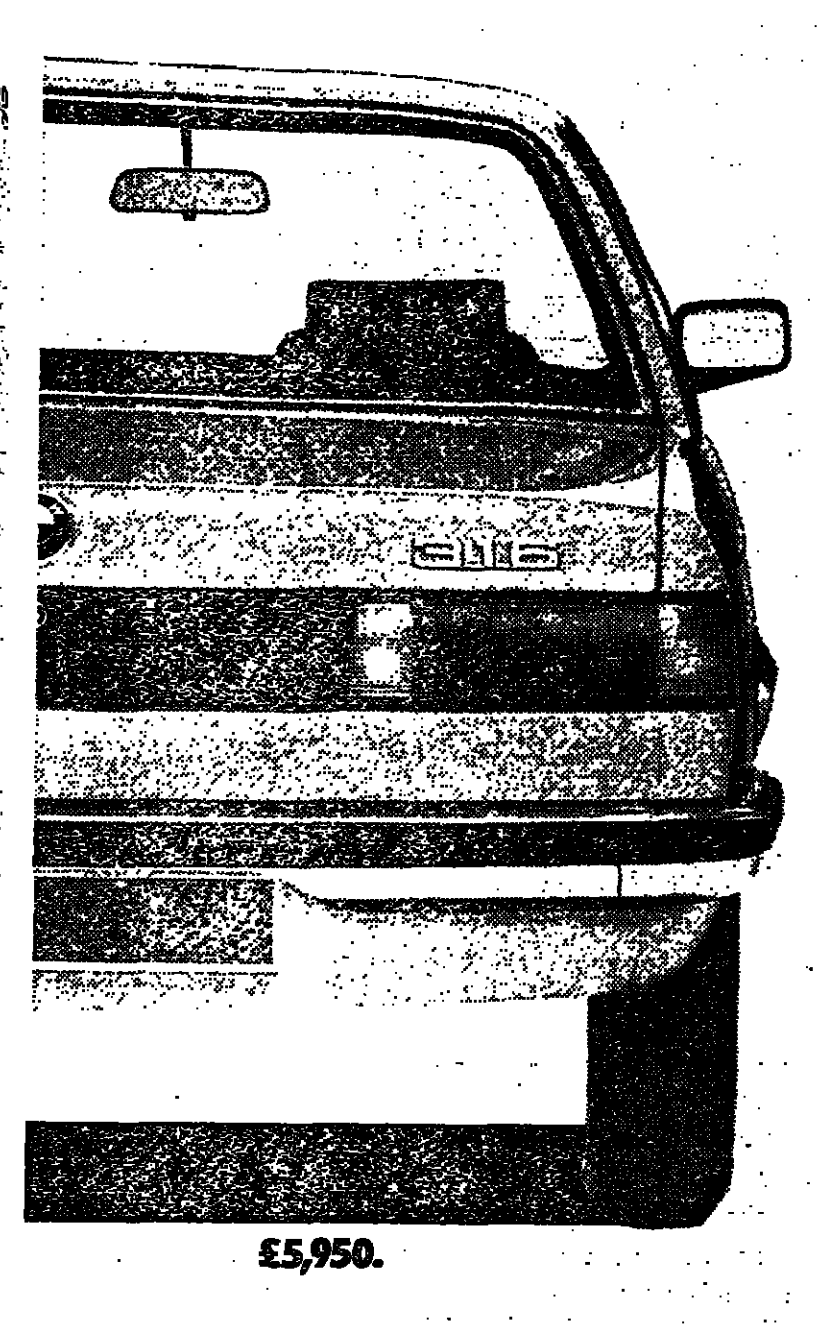
The council, however, felt this meant it would lose control over this politically sensitive area. A year ago, therefore, the Dutch president redrafted the regulation suggesting the Council alone would be able to specify which countries deserved aid and insisting that any amount of aid areed should be approved unanimously. It is this amended draft regulation which is to be disussed.

Both of these provisions, as the Parliament and the Commisssion see it would limit aid and at the same time remove the whole programme from any chance of real parliamentary control.

A required unanimous approval for every area to be helped would mean that deserving, but politically suspect countries, like Vietnam would be unlikely to receive aid.



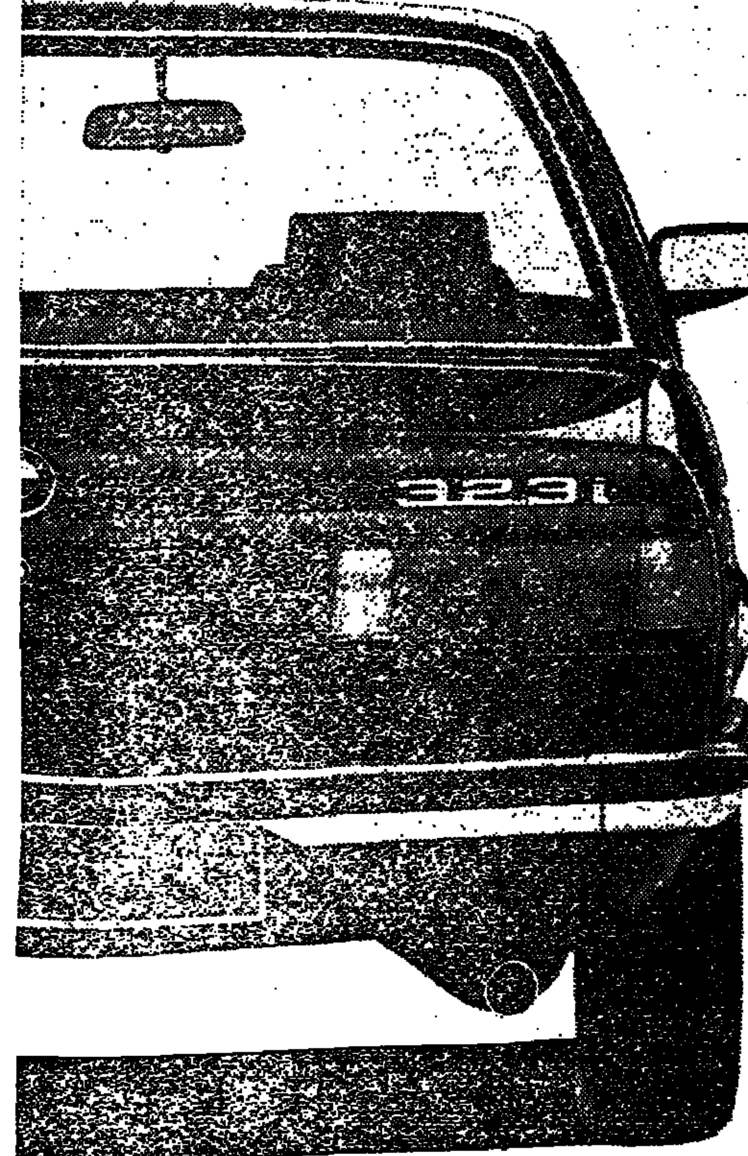
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Jaruzelski rolls out red carpet for Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent
Warsaw, Feb 21

Herr Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party, is to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, tomorrow to discuss East-west relations, diplomatic sources said today.

Such a high-level meeting is a sign that one of Poland's main foreign policy objectives is to maintain strong links with Western Europe, above all with Bonn, in the face of the hostile policies of Washington.

Herr Wehner is the most senior western politician to visit Warsaw since the imposition of martial law more that two months ago and he has been given treatment that would normally be accorded to senior minister of even heads of state.

In swift succession, Herr Wehner has held talks with two key members of the ruling Politburo — Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski and Mr Stefan Olszowski — with important representatives of the Polish episcopate and the Sejm (Parliament). His meeting with General Jaruzelski had not been officially announced, but his other talks have been well publicized.

Church sources say that his meeting with members of the episcopate emphasized the need for continued dialogue between East and West and that there was no question of the Catholic Church supporting Western sanctions against Poland, as had been reported in the West.

Diplomats, though reluctant to reveal details of his talks with Politburo members, said that Herr Wehner was eager to convey the message that Bonn was willing to intensify links with Western Europe during times of tension to help provide stability in europe.

It now seems clear,after a Politburo meeting, that theplanary session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

There may too be some personnel changes but the position of General Jaruzelski as Party leader is unlikely to be seriously challenged.

Meanwhile, the dismantling of some martial law restrictions appears to have evolved a ten day cycle. Ten days after restoring some telephone links between cities, the authorities have announced easing of travel restrictions to the West. However, they are still extremely tight.

Pakistan's puppet show

Zia pulls the strings

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Feb 21

After watching a puppet show recently, President Zia ul-Haq said that in future such performances should be more Islamic and nationalist in character. Accordingly, a committee will be set up to see that puppets extol the virtues of Islam and the progress of Pakistan.

It is not surprising that the President envisages a greater role for puppets. He wants Islamization, a main component of his rule, to reach every corner of life.

On his orders, the police here hang around embassies to sniff the breath of Pakistanis leaving receptions. The religious content of education, television and radio has been heavily increased. Hundreds of films have been banned. Women have had to fight to prevent what they regard as oppressive measures involving education and marriage.

Zealots are locked in gruesome argument over how much of a thief's hand should be cut off. They debate the morality of stoning lovers to death.

Petty tyrants feel licensed. In Islamabad recently a woman was struck twice by men in public because her head was uncovered. A television lecturer refused to have women in his studio audience. Clergymen condemned a singer who said singing was an act of worship.

The President, notably pious (he rises in the night for extra prayers), often says Pakistan is an ideological state and Islamization meets the people's aspirations. But his Islamic drive has done nothing to change his unpopularity. Rather, it has increased a sense of resentment.

People are offended when a general, heading a regime of doubtful legality, dictates the terms of their spiritual lives. They say they are already Muslims and no amount of Islamization can make them more so. Irrele vant is the word often applied to his programme.

Resentment has not grown into a threatening force, but the varied shades of belief and interpretation among the Muslim communities have already caused the President much trouble. On purely religious grounds, Islamization is not without dangers.

The President also tries to intensify nationalist spirit by ordering greater use of Urdu and national dress. Sewing machines have been humming since he ordered civil servants out of suits and ties and into *shalwar kameez*.

General Zia's Islamic emphasis is part of a search for what has eluded Pakistan's rulers and people since the country's birth: a truly national ethos for an invented country.

Pakistan has always been concerned with identity, the need to find a way of uniting and governing its rival classes and the four disparate provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the Frontier. To a greater or lesser extent, its leaders have hoped that Islam would act as a glue.

But Islam was just one ingredient of the foundation material, not the whole of it. Pakistan was created to provide subcontinent Muslims with a homeland. It was seen as a social and economic refuge, a place of material improvement for rich and poor alike. Thus there are many Pakistanis who feel that President Zia's determination to create an authoritarian Islamic state is a perversion of the ideals of Pakistan's founders.

Islam has never been a strong enough force to bind the regions, factions and classes. It has never disguised the inequalities between the poorer people and the feudal landlords and other elite. The poor have observed how Islam has been used as a slogan, a political device, a diversion. It was certainly not strong enough to hold East and West Pakistan together.

After democracy, and the abuses of it by the brilliant and thuggish Bhutto, Zia believes Pakistan needs strong right-wing government and discipline. Order is kept by a confusion of civil, military and religious courts and by harsh punishment.



Zia: Zealot for Islam

Although political parties have been banned, their funds frozen, the newspapers ordered not to write about them, the political urge survives and has to be accommodated. Hence, like a caliph, President Zia has formed a 350-seat advisory Federal Council, skilfully chosen to represent the country's varied interests. It has a large number of ex-politicians and representatives of the landed and business families, labour, journalism, sciene and women.

There are 62 vacant seats and President Zia hopes to tempt more distinguished politicians into them. They have yet to decide whether the Council will turn out to be a political bandwagon or a collaborators' tumbril.

Old political habits die hard, and a minister at a Council meeting was affronted when members actually asked questions. "You are supposed to advise, not ask," he said.

The intriguing question in Pakistan now is whether the President's Council is a valve allowing political steam to escape, or whether he has created a creature he may find difficult to control. Its members will presumably build up areas of patronage and form into pressure groups.

The Council chairman has raised hopes by talking of elections. But such hopes are empty. General Zia decided soon after he took power in 1977 that elections would only bring back Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, a recipe for chaos.

He himself seems secure enough. There is no sign of the deeply rooted unrest that finished off President Ayub Khan and Bhutto. The military class is looked after and continues to spread in the administration. Although the President is unpopular, the business community likes the relative stability and the better entrepreneurial climate.

The press remains squashed. The removal of state censors from newspaper offices has been followed by warnings that political activity is banned and the reporting of it illegal.

Every morning the Islamabad newspaper, *The Muslim*, carries the slogan "The press and the nation rise and fall together". The press in Pakistan is in chains and journalism largely atrophied. One can only presume that that slogan, too, is printed without intended irony.

The Pope's African tour

Vatican and Islam remain far apart

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 21

The incident during the Pope's African tour which has aroused most interest here was his failure to make contact with the Muslim leaders of Nigeria.

This contact was clearly one of the principal reasons why he undertook this second visit to Africa. The advance of the Muslim faith in Africa is preoccupying for the Roman Catholics and, quite apart frim this aspect of the problem, the Vatican is pledged to seek closer relations with the other great faiths. Superficially, Islam looks to be the nearest. It is also undergoing a form of popular revival in some ways comparable to the enthusiasm which Pope John Paul II inspires among Catholics.

The Pope's meeting with the Muslims was due to take place last Sunday at Kaduna in Northern Nigeria. The Pope had a speech ready inviting the Muslims to closer cooperation. But they did not appear at the appointment because, according to the Pope's entourage, there were divisions among the Muslim leaders on how the presence of the Pope should be treated.

The organizer of the papal tour, Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, attributed the cancellation to "security reasons" but there is little or nothing to suppose that this was the real explanation.

Despite the rebuff, the Pope read his prepared speech at Kaduna airport to the governor of the province, Alhaji Aba Musa, who happens to be a Muslim. The text made clear how much importance the Pope placed on the planned interchange: "I have come to Nigeria to visit my brothers and sisters of the Catholic Church, but my journey would be incomplete without this meeting". To this extent, it remained incomplete.

The Pope's message was a proposal for closer cooperation. "Why do I speak of these issues with you?" he asked. "Because you are Muslims, and like us Christians, you believe in the one God who is the source of all the rights and values of mankind. Furthermore I am convinced that if we join hands in the name of God we can accomplish much good."

This was not the Pope's first experience of direct contact with the Muslims. He met religious leaders in Ankara in November 1979 on a journey totally deprived of popular enthusiasm which brought the first warnings of a plot to assassinate him. In July, 1980, he met Muslim leaders in Accra during his first African tour and in February, 1981, he met Muslims at Davao in the south of the Philippines.

More dramatically, Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who escaped from prison in Istanbul in November, 1979, with the purpose, he claimed, of killing the Pope, shot him and severely wounded him in St. Peter's Square last May.

Speculations about Agca's position have still not ceased, and the feeling is frequently expressed that he was the instrument of some international conspiracy. What remains clear is that he referred on more than one occasion to the Pope as a leader of modern crusades. The Muslim press in Northern Nigeria stated that "since the times of the crusades, both Christianity and the Papacy were transformed into instruments of European imperialism".

There are obvious difficulties in relations between the Vatican and Islam. To begin with, there is no Muslim Vatican, no comparable hierarchy. Muslims, moreover, feel that there should be some Catholic recognition of Islam's acceptance of Jesus as a great prophet. Mahomet is not regarded as such by the Catholics. The Pope's spectacular journeys seem not to be helping this situation and could arguably be seen as making it worse.

☐ The Pope, who returned on Friday, confirmed that he plans to visit Spain in Ocober for the fourth centenary of the death St Teresa of Avila (John Earle writes). Before that he will visit the World Council of churches and the International Labour Office and, probably to Poland in August for the anniversary celebrations of the Madonna of Czestochowa.

The Pope is spending a few days resting at his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo in the Alban hills. Addressing pilgrims gathered in the courtyard, he said he intended "if it pleases providence, to take part personally in the centenary (of St Teresa). Then catching sight of a group of Poles with their white and red flag, he said he hoped that his country would enjoy peace.

Panegyric to Soviet Communism

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 21

The Soviet Communist Party today defiantly reasserted its claim that it alone provided the model for Communism throughout the world.

In a further riposte to the Italian Communist Party, which recently attacked Soviet Communism as obsolete and irrelevant, a resolution marking the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the USSR declared that the Russians had led the way in developing socialism, and said the Russian experience was of "paramount importance" for working people of all nations and nationalities.

"There is no road to socialism that circumvents the basic laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by the experience of the USSR," the declaration said. Soviet communism was "profoundly humanistic", of an open, democratic character, and met the interests of "peoples of the USSR, fraternal socialist countries and the whole of peace-loving mankind".

In a panegyric to the Party's achievements, the declaration, printed today in *Pravda*, emphasized the leading role the Russians played in the fight against capitalism. It said the Soviet party was recognized and trusted by workers of all nationalities, and "hunreds of millions" of people were now marching along the road paved by the Russian revolution.

The Russians have bitterly attacked the Italian party, which denouonced the Soviet role in the crackdown in Poland. Moscow accused the Italians, and by implication all other Eurocommunist critics, of betraying socialism, insisting that only the Soviet version of internationalism and the revolutionary struggle constituted real socialism.

Today's statement insisted that Moscow was not imposing its example on other countries. Thought the party had won the right to be the leader of all nations and national peculiarities. Nevertheless the Soviet party exerted a growing influence on the course of history by the very fact of its existence, and it was supported by all people of goodwill.

The resolution called for a strengthening in the solidarity of the world Communist movement as well as greater political and economic integration

Man who shot at Brezhnev

By Gabriel Ronay

Thirteen years after the attempted assassination of Mr Leonid Brezhnev during a Kremlin ceremony, his assailant is reliably reported to be alive and sane, though kept in complete isolation in a KGB psychiatric hospital.

According to the Soviet civil rights chronicle *Arkhiv Samizdata No 4497*, which has just reached the West, Lieutenant Anatoly Ilyin, who opened fire on the Soviet party leader and on President Podgorny during celebrations honouring Soviet cosmonauts at the Kremlin Wall on January 22, 1969, is kept in the KGB special psychiatric hospital in Kazan, in the Urals. Unlike his fellow political inmates, he appears to be enjoying certain privileges denied to dissidents.

The assassination attempt was never reported in the Soviet press but it became possible to piece together details from the eyewitness accounts of visiting foreign dignitaries who were invited to the Kremlin celebrations. Lieutenant Ilyin went missing from the Leningrad garrison on January 20 and stayed with a relation — a militia captain — in Moscow.

On the day of the attempt, he borrowed his relation's militia uniform "to get nearer the cosmonauts". His shots missed and he was overpowered by Kremlin guards. Nothing was heard of him after his arrest, although one source claimed that Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB, was personally interrogating him in search of an alleged "Leningrad connexion" linking him with disaffected top party cadres there.

Arkhiv Samizdata now lists him among the hard-core prisoners of the Kazan psychiatric hospital. But while the other inmates are forcibly treated with drugs to help them renounce their erroneous beliefs, Lieutenant Ilyin receives "no treatment".

He is kept in solitary confinement. His isolation is complete and the special guards from Moscow watching his cell "are not even subordinate to the commander of the hospital guards".

The lieutenant has privileges unheard of at KGB psychiatric hospitals: he has a roomy cell to himself, is allowed to read newspapers and journals and has radio programmes piped to his cell. No other cell has radio in Kazan.

The Times Profile: The Forestry Commission

A growing problem

The Forestry Commission is selling off woodlands as part of the Government's privatization policy. In October, 5,000 acres of state-owned forest were put up for sale. Since then a further 12,800 acres have been offered for sale. Amanda Atha reports on how the Forestry Commission works.

The Forestry Commission is the lagest landowner in the country. It is a Government department, treated, for all practical purposes, as part of the Civil Service. The headquarters have been in Edinburgh since 1975 (housed in a large modern building known locally as the "brown banana") because Scotland is where most afforestation is taking place.

The commission serves three political masters: Peter Walker, the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries; George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland; and Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales. The Secretary of State for Scotland is the senior minister.

The commission is headed by a part-time chairman, Sir David Montgomery, appointed by royal warrant. This is in theory, a political post, but in practice, as the two major parties are in broad agreement over sylvicultural matters, the chairman may well serve more than one term. Under Sir David are four part-time "commissioners" drawn from the private sector, also appointed by royal warrant, and four full-time Civil Servant commissioners. The 1981 Forestry Bill makes provision for another commissioner to be chosen for his commercial expertise.

Under them are 12 policy-making senior staff at headquarters plus 11 conservators" in charge of the 11 "conservancies" or regions into which Great Britain is divided. (Northern Irish forests are in the care of the Department for Agriculture, Northern Ireland.)

Under them are just over 2,100 executive and other grades from research scientists to paperkeepers, and in the field at last count in December 1980 were 4,766½ (including 135 "halves" or part-timers), forest workers, gangers, forest craftsmen and industrial foremen — and 1,083½ others, including engineers, research assistants and a gardener. There are two research stations, one at Alice Holt near Farnham, the other at Bush Estate, Penicuik, employing 47 and 23 scientific officers respectively. The total number of employees is 7,996.

The department, according to Sir David, runs "very much like any other government department" with the commissioners playing the role of "corporate junior Ministers". The number of guidelines, policies, booklets and memoranda runs to thousands. There is even a booklet listing all the other booklets.

There is, however, an anomaly, as Sir David and others pointed out: the commission wears two hats. There is the Forest Authority hat — public promoter and guardian of trees — and the Forest Enterprise hat — commerical crop grower. In other words the commission is a cross between a Civil Service department and a nationalized industry.

The cost of the Forestry Enterprise to the taxpayer last year (1979-80) in "grant-in-aid" (subsidy) was £35m. An additional £8m was paid to the Forestry Authority. The commission was set up in 1919 with the aim of providing a three-year standby of timber for strategic purposes — such as keeping the mines going in time of war — because the country's natural woodlands and private estates had been seriously depleted by industrialization and the 1914-18 war. With this remit the commission started buying suitable land on the open market from anybody who would sell. By 1957 it had acquired 2,253,800 acres and planted less than half of it.

At this point a report headed by Lord Zuckerman (*Forestry, Agriculture and Marginal Land*) queried the whole purpose of the commission by suggesting that the strategic argument no longer applied. The next war would not be fought with wood. The Government responded by switching the remit to growing trees for "social and economic reasons".

From 1959 on, the commission, like other nationalized industries, came under



Sir David Montgomery: part-time chairman

increasing pressure from the Treasury to raise productivity. Because trees take anything from 40 to 130 years and more to mature, this sudden demand for a quick turnover was unrealistic.

Nevertheless, it precipitated the commission into a policy of blanket planting of fast-growing conifers, mainly Sitka Spruce. In pursuing this policy in the 1950s it wiped out forests of 30-year-old beech and oak in favour of the faster-growing crop.

As the commission is not subject to planning laws and as land was relatively cheap, the enterprise expanded fast. Last year it announced that it was on target for its aim of 5 million acres of afforestated land, with a state estate of 3,100,000 acres with another 2,100,000 acres in the private sector — enough to supply 8 per cent of our needs last year and about 12 per cent by the end of the century.

Under the provisions of the 1981 Bill, however, the commission is to sell £40m worth of land to reduce the department's dependence on the public purse. Sir David hopes to preserve the core of commission woodland by selling the more difficult outlying areas but, even so, some in the commission view the cuts with gloom.

While the enterprise planted conifer trees, the authority increased its activities to encourage private landowners to respond to the challenge of planting trees (the main incentive is tax concessions, but the commission provided £2,584,000 in grants last year); to "protect and enhance the environment"; to provide amenities for the public to enjoy their woodlands, with picnic spots, camping sites and forest trails, and less quietly with motor rallies, motorcycle rallies and caravan sites.

The commission also lets shooting and stalking at up to £400 a day, builds (with imported wood) log cabins and lets them at prices ranging from £50 a week to £165 (+ VAT), and sells fishing and riding permits. It promotes forestry in general to the public, giving lectures and charts with titles such as *See Your Forests* and *Trees and People*.

The commission had about 24 million day visits to its forests in 1980, its log cabins were filled and its assets totalled somewhere between £1,280,000m and more than £2,000,000m, depending who does the valuing — either way the best investment the taxpayer ever made, according to a spokesman for the private consultancy, Economic Forestry Group. Why is it therefore that so many are still critical of the public tree people?

The trouble stems from what Dr Bill Mutch, head of the Forestry and Natural Resources Department at the University of Edinburgh, describes as the "woolly remit" accorded the commission following the Zuckerman report. "No one sat down and worked out what we wanted trees *for*", he said.

The most obvious result of this is that the commission now has a huge crop of Sitka Spruce (broadleaved native species account for only 5 per cent of the total) and no clear idea of what to do with it.

Sitka is a low-grade softwood timber. The further south in the hemisphere it grows the faster it grows and the faster it grows, the poorer the quality. In the international timber grading system of 1-6, British Sitka is lucky to reach grade 4.

Timber up to about six inches in diameter and early thinnings are used mainly for pulp to make paper products, in particular newsprint. Wider diameter timber goes to the sawmills and is used for pallets and packaging (36 per cent), fencing (30 per cent), building construction (12 per cent) and what the National Coal Board, a major commission customer, called "a hundred and one rough constructional uses down the mine — pit props, crowntrees and the like" (12 per cent).

The snag of these two major uses of the commission crop — pulp and sawlogs — is that they require pulp mills and sawmills to process them. Last year Wiggins Teape closed the last large British pulp mill at Fort William because, despite guaranteed prices from the commission, it found the cost of labour, energy and transport too high.

The majority of British sawmills are relatively small; some are already in effect being subsidized by the commission's commitment to keep supplying them with timber even though current low prices may make it commercially inexpedient to do so.

Either way, the industry could never compete on a large scale with the huge natural woodlands and integrated pulp and paper and sawmills of Scandinavia and North America.

The "woolly remit" has also made the commission very vulnerable to criticism from those who do have a clear idea of what they are for. The conservationists, for example, know that they need sites for golden plovers' nests so they know that they are against afforestation; the fish industry is against the damage believed to be caused by planting conifers close to the streams where salmon and trout spawn; the private foresters are against the commission as a commercial enterprise because it does not have to show a trading profit on its harvest; manufacturers of forest machinery are against the commission because it is buying machinery abroad.

All the groups were united in concluding that the commission was too large, too powerful, too bureaucratic, too slow — too much authority with too little enterprise.

The commission looks into criticisms, producing leaflets and practical guidelines in response. Whether the guidelines are attended to depends very much on the individual forester.

Mr Murray Hunter, commissioner for administration and finance until his retirement, explained it this way: "Everyone who comes in, particularly at the top, says, 'Good God, we must tidy this up' . . . but in the end concludes that it is a muddle but it works."

Birth of a new method

Yet another charming French obstetrician with a mystical philosophy has been lecturing to rapt British audiences. Three or four years ago the great Leboyer boom encouraged women to give birth in semi-darkness and immerse their babies immediately in warm water to simulate womb conditions. Now comes Dr Michael Odent, claiming that many common problems of childbirth are caused by the very techniques intended to alleviate them. He shows films of women in labour in dimly-lit rooms full of cushions, or even giving birth in paddling pools.

After what happened to the Leboyer message, the reactions are drearily predictable. Pregnant women, and many midwives, flock to his banner, seeing in his methods a hope of humanity in childbirth. Obstetricians, most of them male, ignore or jeer the ideas.

What is it, then, about Dr Odent's ways, that inspire women to trust themselves and their babies to him yet which maternity hospitals find so unacceptable? The answer seems far from revolutionary. Dr Odent believes that it is vital "not to disturb the physiology of the birth process".

Women in labour in his hospital at Pithiviers, a small town south of Paris, do as they like in labour, walking around, relaxing in warm water, finding comfortable positions for themselves among piles of cushions. Babies are usually born with the mother spontaneously half-squatting, supported by the baby's father.

Medical intervention is kept to a minimum. No pain-killers are used in a normal labour. The Caesarean section rate, at around 6 per cent compares favourably with the best conventional hospitals, and the use of episiotomy — cutting into the perineum — at 6 per cent also is far lower than in British hospitals. Women at Pithiviers are never put into lithotomy stirrups, lying on their backs, feet in the air, since forceps are never used. Gentle vacuum suction may guide the baby down the birth canal, but women free to move spontaneously find positions in which their contractions are most efficient.

The position demanded of women in most hospitals has been called, the "stranded beetle" position. A woman flat on her back is wired to monitoring machines while the baby in the uterus often has electrodes clamped to its skull so that wires trail from the woman's vagina. In this position, not only are contractions more painful and less efficient but the heavy uterus is pressing on the woman's major blood vessels, lessening the baby's oxygen supply.

Dr Odent works in a small-town maternity hospital, and routinely sees all child-bearing women. There is no complicated technique; because he has been at Pithiviers since 1962, women there are often unaware of anything unusal about the way they have their babies.

Dr Odent is pointing a promising way forward, a compromise between technology and humanity which does not threaten the status of hospital doctors. Lack of interference not only saves money, it seems also to facilitate happy and healthy childbirth. Perhaps women who cannot get to Pithiviers will educate their physicians.

Rachel Cullen

An exclusive interview with the Deputy Prime Minister of Poland

Blood would have flowed like rivers if we hadn't imposed martial law



by Oriana Fallaci

Question: Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, do you remember the day we met here in Warsaw, exactly one year ago — you had just been appointed Deputy Prime Minister and I was going to Gdansk to interview (Lech) Walesa? I asked: "What happens if the Soviets intervene in Poland?" You answered: "All the Poles would arise." Then I asked: "What happens if the Polish Army does it by itself?" And you answered: "They would take it and shut up." Well, Mr Rakowski, they didn't take it at all, they don't take it at all, they didn't shut up at all, they don't shut up at all. Look at the inscription that blooms on the walls of your cities. "The winter is yours, the spring will be ours," look at what happened in the Silesian coal mines, in the Katowice factories, in the Gdansk shipyards. Or am I wrong.

Answer: You are partly wrong, because the army and the militia did not find much resistance, and the same can be said for today. I don't share the opinion of those who believe that we should expect resistance, I don't see the potential for it. Not on a large scale anyhow. Of course, in the first days there were clashes in some areas of the country. But, again, not on a massive scale.

The reason is, on the one hand, that the combined operation of the army and the militia worked perfectly — on the other, that everybody was caught by surprise. They shouldn't have been.

Twice at the end of the year we had warned the people and Solidarity that, if the process of anarchisation and disruption of the state continued, we would resort to extraordinary measures.

But, and here is the drama, we were not believed. The extremists of Solidarity had convinced themselves that, when things would boil until the use of force, the army and the militia would side with them. They counted, I guess, on the fact that many soldiers belong to Solidarity. What naivete.

In spite of the rumors spread by the West, not one soldier proved to be against the action. Not one. The point is that naivete wasn't limited to the frontiers of Poland: The West too was very naive. So many among you believe that Poland could somehow get out of the military and political order established since the end of the war. In that, not considering that there are two blocks in the world and we simply have to accommodate to it. What did you expect?

Q: The worst, Mr Rakowski, the worst. We knew very well what happened in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Even that day one year ago I was expecting to see Soviet tanks in the streets of Warsaw.

A: Then I have to say a few words in defence of our Soviet friends: We have not done the job for them. Of course, we cannot deny that next to us there is this huge ally, but neither can we accept the American thesis: "the Russians are responsible, the Russians are responsible."

Since Czechoslovakia a lot of changes have taken place in the socialist field, in the Soviet Union itself, and the Russians were not opposing the reforms that we were carrying on. No, madam, they did not. They were observing the phenomenon with a certain concern, I agree, and from their point of view they saw the threat. At the same time, however, they took into account Polish habits and traditions, they tried to understand, and at the beginning they did not say that the process was incompatible with the principles of socialism.

In October 1980, when (former Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw) Kania went to Moscow, Brezhnev did not ask him to strangle Solidarity. He did not declare that Solidarity would endanger the socialist system. He simply demanded that Kania take the situation in his hands, that he control it socially and politically. You see, there is a double tendency in the Soviet Union, one pro-Polish and one anti-Polish, and Brezhnev belongs to the first one. He loves Poland. He understands Poland, believe me.

Q: No, I don't. Because two weeks ago at the Kania-Brezhnev meeting Zamyatin denounced the "anti-socialist groups" in Poland. And in December 1980 the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries were in Moscow to warn that "Poland was socialist and would remain socialist." And the following February, at the 26th Community Party Congress, Brezhnev declared that socialism was endangered in Poland. And two months later he did the same in Prague, while Tass defined the Polish situation as "insurrectional." And since then it has been a flood of accusations, threats, insults like "orgy of reactionaries," while military manoeuvres were taking place at the borders of Poland.

A: The facts you mention are true, and the Soviet Union was not alone to worry. Our other neighbours, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, were afraid too. And the military manoeuvres were a way to inform us about it, It agree. Yet it is one thing to raise voices, admonish, protest — its quite another to put things in practice. You know, the strategic interests of today are no longer those of 20 years ago, when SS20s at the borders between Poland and the Soviet Union did not exist.

Q: Mr Rakowski, if the chastity belt of the SS20s was enough, then why did (Mikhail) Suslov (the late Soviet Politburo member) come to Warsaw at the end of April? To enjoy the Polish spring?

A: No, because he wanted to state his critical remarks on the development of the events. It was his right, and I find it understandable that those events worried an ideologue like Suslov. But he only stated his view, he did not say, "Do this and do that" and his trip did not create a new situation in Poland. I mean, it did not stop the innovations. Believe me, please, believe me, on the internal matters we are more free than you think.

Q: Yet at the end of November, when things went too far and included anti-Soviet demonstrations (Marshal Viktor) Kulikov (the Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief) came to Warsaw. And he supposedly said: "If you don't do it, we'll do it." Then he remained to watch the self-invasion.

A: Madam, I protest, I strongly protest that word "Self-invasion." On December 13 we did not invade ourselves, we saved ourselves. And Kulikov did not come to bring any *diktat*. He came for entirely different reasons.

Q: OK. He came to visit his girl friend, or to go fishing in the Vistula River.

A: Let's say that maybe he came to remind us that he was the head of the Warsaw Pact, and don't you forget it. Well, not exactly to us, maybe, but to the hotheads of Solidarity. The point is that they did not pay much attention to him, they did not care. Their belief was too strong that the Russians would be psychologically and politically ready to accept the changes in Poland and even to accept the fact that Solidarity was about to become the main power in the country. It is not a secret that they would have been ready to deal with the Russians, once in power. But you don't believe me. Why should we go on, if you don't believe me?

Q: To get to the truth, Mr Rakowski, Kulikov or not, Suslov or not, when did you decide to impose martial law? In the spring, in the summer, in the Autumn?

A: No, no, no. It isn't true that we had been preparing the martial law operations for months. General Wojciech Jaruzelski (the Prime Minister) did not want to swallow that toad, he had enough imagination to know what it would mean. He is a very special kind of military man. He is very sensitive, very intelligent, he is a humanist. He wanted a peaceful solution.

Because of this we came up with the idea of a national conciliation front. Because of this on Novemver 4 he met with Archbishop Josef Glemp (the Catholic Primate of Poland) and Walesa and discussed the possibility of including Solidarity in the government. Something that the soviets would have accepted, beleive me. He hoped so much to succeed. Each time those hotheads rejected anything we proposed and spat their "no" at us, he replied: "Let's try again." Each time I went to him and said: "It's impossible, they don't listen, I give up." He repeated: "Try again".

Q: When did you start cleaning the shoes of the soldiers?

A: After the meeting that Solidarity had in Radom at the end of November, the one where they said, behind closed doors, that they should openly ask for power, and Walesa declared: "Confrontation is inevitable, and confrontation we will have. Talks were only to outwit, from now on we will see who outwits whom". Yes, the momentus of rupture was Radom, not before, when the Solidarity congress had asked for free administrative elections, etc. Radom simply scared us. Because Radom was not only words.

At Radom they started organizing a workers' militia in the factories and in the mines; they also announced a general strike with street demonstrations for the second week of Decemmber. The hottest heads were those of the Mazowsze region, the suburbs of Warsaw. They had gone totally crazy. On November 28, when Jaruzelski tried to pass a law to stop the strikes and asked the Solidarity leaders to restrain themselves, the answer was a huge fat laugh. They said: 'If the government makes a special law against the strikes, there will be a general strike."

Then they called the general strike for December 17. Undoubtedly, this would have meant the confrontation they had exposed in Radom. The bloodshed. The civil war. At this moment, the only alternative to martial law was to raise our arms and let ourselves, the state itself, be destroyed. Believe me, please, believe me!

Q: No. Do you want me to believe that an operation as carefully prepared as the one of breaking the bones of a revolution was organized in about two weeks?

A: Less than that — either you believe it or not. You must realize that the martial law operations were locked in a safe since July 1944 — that is, since the beginning of our state. They were also constantly renewed because our constitution, unfortunately, does not provide for the state of emergency. So all was very ready when Jaruzelski called me into his office on Friday afternoon the eleventh of December, and I was psychologically prepared.

Jaruzelski looked very serious, more serious than ever. He raised his eyes and said: "The day has come. It's for the day after tomorrow, the 13th." I nodded answered: "I understand." There was nothing to add. After that, we only spoke about technicalities, the speech that he had already written and that he would deliver on Sunday *morning* by radio.

Q: How did you sleep that night?

A: I did not.

Q: Because 13 is bad luck?

A: No because I was sad, because we had failed, because this was a necessary yet tragic decision, a national disaster. And also because I was aware that we were about to take a historic step, about to write a new chapter in the history of Poland.

Q: About to send to jail people with whom you had been shaking hands for almost one year. about to disappoint all those who believed you a liberal and who would hate you from now on. About to deceive yourself, the man who a few nonths before had publicly said: "Methods which differ from the dialogue and the political solution could provoke a national disaster. A process of profound revolution is taking place in this country, a historical change that we cannot do without." Mr Rakowski, why didn't you resign that Friday afternoon? Is the sweet smell of power so irresistible?

A: That's unfair. Everybody knows that I didn't need this power in order to exercise power. For 20 years I have been a powerful journalist, the editor of *Polityka*, the best political paper in Poland and one of the best in east Europe. One million readers! My opinion counted and with my writing. I have been fighting the foolish in my party and in my government long before the others. I have been preaching the need for reforms and of independent unions long before solidarity.

A whole political generation has been formed by *Polityka*. Yet none of those demagogues and anarchists ever gave me credit for it. None of them ever said: "Mr Rakowski, we know that you were the fighter." None, None! When they shook ny hand there was only hate in their eyes, with the exception of Walesa.

I already knew their hate, and I promise you that I don't care if they grumble: "Rakowski was such a liberal and now he is a member of a military group." The guilt complex that you would like to find did not exist and not for a second did I think of resigning. With a clean conscience I went back to work the day after. With a clean conscience I went with my wife to a party in the evening.

Q: A party?

A: Yes, a party of about 30 people of the Warsaw Establishment. I promised to go and of course I should behave as if things were normal. I went, I chatted, I listened to different opinions, and at 11 pm I left, saying the I had something to do at my office. Around midnight the operation started.

Q: I see. Mr Rakowski, did all of you in the government keep that clean conscience also when you were informed about the brutalities of the militia, not to mention the killing of the coal miners for days later?

A: Listen, so much has been said by the western press: that people were beaten, inhumanely kept in the cold. It was a very vast operation, it's quite possible that something regrettable happened. But even if you mention case by case, I answer: of course that case is important for that human being, but on the whole it does not count. In politics the individual does not count.

The deaths at Wujek (a coal mine in Katowice) were a tragic episode which could have and should have been avoided. The order was not to shoot. When the clash occurred between the coal miners and the militia, the evening of December 16, twice we were called and asked permission to use weapons. And twice, Jaruzelski replied: "No, no, no." Then the coal miners attacked again, and someone lost control of himself.

There were eight victims, even on the spot and an eighth who died at the hospital. There was also a ninth dead in Gdansk, and a tenth in Warsaw. Too many, when I consider that we had hoped to conduct the whole operation without a *single victim*. Yet it could have been worse. Yesterday a very important Catholic said to me: "As a pessimist I expected 2,000 dead. As an optimist, 100 at least."

Q: How nice of him, how merciful. Now forgive my brutality and tell me, please, didn't any of you people in power recall that those individuals who don't count in politics were proletarians, that your system says it represents unarmed workers looking for dignity and freedom?

A: Freedon, freedom! For 200 years the Poles sold nothing but freedom, Chopin, the *Poloniase*. What freedom is a freedom which doesn't provide anything to put in the stomach? The hotheads of Solidarity supplied those poor workers with the most unrealistic idead abour freedom, and look where we are! All right, maybe this system isn't great, maybe it is guilty of many faults, but step by step it was moving ahead.

Didn't they know where Poland is placed? Didn't they know how the world is divided? One has to see freedom in the framework of a situation, of a reality. I repeat that blood would have flowed like rivers if we hadn't imposed martial law on December 13. And civil war would have followed, so the forces of the Warsaw Pact would have entered.

Yes, in such a case they would have entered because a civil war would not have been a matter of Poland and the Soviet Union only. It would have affected the balance now existing in the world, with God know what consequences. Then the world would have yelled at us: "What kind of politicians were you? Why didn't you prevent it with martial law, why did you drive the Warsaw Pact forces to intervene?"

Tomorrow: The future they plan for Walesa

© Oriana Fallaci



Mieczyslaw Rakowski: 'martial law was a tragic decision, a national disaster'

Slim the economy, yes, but don't starve it

One Budget cannot dramatically improve the country's economic prospects or the Conservative Party's political fortunes. Whatever happens on March 9, we shall fight the next election against a background of appallingly high unemployment. We may have left the bottom of the recession behind us but we are still some way from Shangri La.

Nevertheless, Geoffrey Howe can do four things in his Budget. First, though it may be unfashionable to say so, demand matters as much as supply. At the very least, therefore, the Chancellor must not put another squeeze on the economy.

Second, the Conservative Government was elected to help private enterprise become more competitive, not to emasculate it. Slimming is good for you; starvation has less to recommend it. As a result of the recession, many industries are *potentially* stronger than they have been for years. They must be helped to build on the foundations that have been so painfully laid.

Third, we have to give people more hope. They need reassurance that we are offering more than strength through prolonged misery and that we can now move on to the attack against unemployment without sacrificing our counter-inflation objectives.

Fourth, a Budget which set out deliberately to help industry and the least well-off would unite the Conservative Party and give us the makings of a credible political argument at the beginning of the run-in to the next election. In politics, it is always later than one thinks.

The Government is presumably intending to open the parachute some time in the next 18 months. There is a great deal to be said for doing so before we actually hit the ground.

Since the public expenditure statement last December, there has been much discussion throughout the Conservative Party about what should be in the *Budget*. Even the Cabinet has apparently had a talk about it. There appears to be growing support for a Budget that helps industry and in particular cuts the employers' national insurance surcharge (NIS), indexes the tax thresholds and allowances once again with some additional "topping-up" to compensate partially for the failure to do this last year, restores the proposed two per cent cuts in unemployment and supplementary benefit and boosts capital spending. With the help of the House of Commons library, we have used the Treasury model to examine the consequences of a minimum package based on these measures (Budget I) and a larger package (Budget II).

The smaller package (i) indexed direct taxes (Rooker — Lawson — Wise) and cut NIS by two per cent. The larger one (ii) added five per cent to Rooker — Lawson — Wise (another, and in some respects better, way of helping hard-pressed families would be to use some of this money for a bigger child benefit increase) and abolished NIS altogether.

The results, as the summary table shows, are encouraging, though modest. Gdp, unemployment and counter-inflation are all helped in a mild way. The costs of both budgets in 1982-83 would be smaller than the gross figures because it would probably prove impossible to cut NIS until July.

The only real casualty of these budgets is the £9,000m planned for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in 1982-83 by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. On present policies, the PSBR — those "four damned letters" as Joel Barnett has called them — would probably be below £8,000m in the coming year. Our smaller budget would add less than £2,000m to this in each of the next two years. The PSBR would therefore remain below £10 billion. The larger budget would add £3,200m in 1982-83 and £3,500m in the following year, giving a PSBR of between £11,000m and £11,500m. This would still be less as a percentage of Gdp than the 1981-82 out-turn is likely to be (about £10,500m). In other words, our *larger* package would still be more or less neutral compared with this year's fiscal stance.

It is difficult to imagine this destroying the confidence of foreign holders of sterling or precipitating a gilt strike. Interest rates will be determined more by what happens in Washington and Wall Street than by a small departure from PSBR plans.

On one side, there is admittedly a wafer-thin risk that we have still underestimated the effect that a slightly higher PSBR might have on interest rates. On the other, there is a certain and substantial risk of political rout if we do not offer industry enough help on March 9.

The real worry is not the PSBR but unemployment. In order to attract disaffected Conservatives back into our ranks, we have — as opinion polls and our own experience tell us — to make some headway in tackling unemployment.

Even our larger package only cuts unemployment a little. The model *may* have underestimated the effects on job creation of the increase in capital expenditure and of the improvement in industrial confidence which would flow from a Budget like ours. But if we want to make certain of cutting unemployment further, we shall need to look at more than the budgetary measures discussed here.

The option of going for a much bigger boost than we have suggested would be attractive if this country enjoyed the benefits of a different pay bargaining system and greater labour mobility. The real lesson of all this may be that we shall only be able to make really big cuts in unemployment when we can complement responsible fiscal and monetary policies with a national consensus on pay. Until then, we are likely to suffer from high inflation, high unemployment, or both.

Chris Patten and Tim Eggar

Chris Patten is vice-chairman and Tim Eggar secretary of the Conservative Parliamentary Finance Committee.

SUMMARY TABLE	Budget I	Budget II
Approximate gross cost in full year in 1982-83 prices:	£2.9 bn*	£5.4 bn*
Effect on PSBR in 1982-83 in current prices	+£1.7 bn	+£3.2 bn
Effect on PSBR in 1983-84	+£2.0 bn	+£3.5 bn
Effect on £M3 by end 1983-84	−2.1%	−0.4%
Effect on Exchange Rate by end 1983-84	+1.1%	−0.7%
Effect on GDP in 1983-84	+0.6%	+1.2%
Effect on unemployment 1983-84 average (000s)	−50	−105
Effect on average annual change in RPI over the two years	−0.25%	−0.4%
Effect on current account balance in 1983-84	−£1.3 bn	−£1.9 bn

*Using Institute for Fiscal Studies estimates of the current cost of different measures.

THE TIMES DIARY

A new grouping emerges from the SDP

A youth wing is about to be formed in the Social Democratic Party.

Within two weeks Anthony Goodman and Keith Toussaint plan to submit a draft constitution for the Young Social Democrats to the party's steering committee. By April they hope to have 5,000 members.

Despite disapproval from SDP leaders, who dread the sort of eccentric militancy which has at times made the Young Liberals and Young Socialists notorious, the SDP's convention approved the incorporation of a youth branch.

Goodman says: "The SDP cannot go on being middle-aged, middle-class and middle-minded." Toussaint, formerly a Young Conservative, says, with promising irony, that the greatest difficulty may be in putting up with the radical tendencies of some of the senior members.

Blow-out

In cost-cutting times, when most publishers are restricting the hand-out of review copies, Hamish Hamilton has just dispatched a free copy of a forthcoming picture book by a children's writer to every member of both Houses of Parliament — more than 1,000 free books, price £3.95, in all.

The book, by Raymond Briggs, creator of Gentleman Jim, is called *When the Wind Blows* and graphically describes the effect of a nuclear holocaust on an ordinary British family.

The response has been mixed. One noble lord demanded to know who was paying for the exercise — the publisher, PHS is reliably assured. Michael Foot is said to have found it "most topical", David Steel "unnerving" and the Prime Minister's office reported that Mrs Thatcher hoped to have a chance to read it during the parliamentary recess. One Labour MP, Mr John Garrett (Norwich S.), has put down a motion in the Commons welcoming the book and expressing the hope that it will be widely read.

Vet emergency

While Cliff Richard, 20th century fox and the Queen's drum horse Cicero have fallen victim to martial law in Poland, it takes more than General Jaruzelski to stop James Herriot in full flow.

Jerzy Tepli, Polish television's head of international relations, bought 10 hours of BBC programmes with Poland's earnings from BBC 2's Polish weekend last September. His choice was for programmes with a specially British flavour, including *Wildlife on One's* documentary about modern urban foxes, Cliff Richard in a summer special, a children's programme about Cicero, and *Man Alive*'s day in the life of Hyde Park.

The programmes were on their way to Poland when the state of emergency was declared, but a telex confirmed their safe arrival. Two dates for their proposed screening have since passed without any sign, and the BBC is now completely in the dark about the Poles' intentions. All that is known is that there will be no Polish representation at the BBC's showcase presentation of programmes to foreign buyers this week.

Yet even while Poland was reduced to single-channel television and emergency programming (the second channel has was revived last week), the Polish run of *All Creatures Great and Small* has continued uninterrupted.



Who is the bad baron who is trying to sell his honour? An advertisement in the German newspaper Die Welt offers an English Lord's title for 100,000 Deutschmarks, well under £25,000. The price for a peerage seems reasonable, since the title is apparently not one of these new-fangled life jobs, but a proper hereditary one, dating back to the Middle Ages and fully supported with the necessary documentation.

The advertisement promises that the title will be legally transferred through an English notary and officially recognized in West Germany. The needy nobleman hides behind a box number, of course.

Anton Bruehl, the earnest president of Atari International, tells me his company's video games, which plug into television sets, are so popular they even sell in Fiji, where there is no television service.

Old goodies

Fortnum & Mason, which has almost completed the remodelling of the ground floor of its Piccadilly shop, rediscovered the past in an unexpected cupboard. Not in the shop at all, in fact, but tucked away in the Bodleian Library at Oxford were five boxes of F & M ephemera, part of a collection bequeathed by John Johnson, printer to the Oxford University Press from 1925 to 1946.

The shop celebrates its 275th birthday in June, and hopes to borrow many of the old catalogues and brochures for an anniversary exhibition.

Wrong party

PHS wishes Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, better luck dining Jacques Chirac on March 3 than he had with Helmut Kohl, leader of West Germany's Christian Democrats, on January 25.

The Carlton Tower directed Parkinson and other guests to the penthouse, where they found a noisy party, probably of car salesmen. They should have been two floors lower, but when Kohl arrived, he was told no other dinner party had been booked for that night, so he returned to his own hotel, mightily miffed.

Parkinson eventually traced and fetched him grateful that it was not the explosive Chirac who was involved. Chirac's dinner will be at the Intercontinental Hotel. The receptionist has been warned.

Spirited clashes

Rabbi Shlomo Goren, one of Israel's two new Chief Rabbis and formerly head chaplain of the armed forces with the rank of general, has been gravely embarrassed by some scrapes his son has been getting into in the army.

Young Lieutenant Avraham Goren, himself a military chaplain, has been sentenced by a tribunal in Jaffa to 35 days imprisonment for conduct unbecoming an officer for taking unauthorized leave to attend university lectures. He has been given leave to appeal, but the court, accepting his plea that his absence had not impinged on his duties, has recommended a reduction in the number of chaplains employed.

The case has been followed closely by his father's many antagonists in Israel and abroad. Chief Rabbi Goren's style of spiritual leadership has been notable for its acerbity. It was he who led the campaign last year to prevent archaeological excavations in Jerusalem. He has also angered Jewish communities overseas by interfering unasked in their affairs.

Recently he issued an attack on the Chief Rabbi of Norway, and he once called on British Jewry to disown and "spew forth" its Chief Rabbi after Sir Immanuel Jakobovits had expressed a guarded view that a political settlement with the Palestinians might eventually be possible.

Jazzy mixture

Those remarkable Labeque sisters, whose two-piano record of *Rhapsody in Blue* gave Gershwin's masterpiece a new lease of life, are maintaining a delicate balance between the disparate worlds of classical music and jazz.

Next month, they revert to strict classical traditions in a new version of the *Hungarian Dancers* by Brahms. But follow-up plans include a coast-to-coast United states tour with John McLaughlin's band, playing both jazz and classics to open-air audiences, an experience for which their studies at the Paris Conservatoire can scarcely have prepared them.

The balancing act also carries over into their private lives. Katia, the elder, tells me that she shares her life with a jazz musician, while Marielle lives with a classical instrumentalist. Since they inhabit the same Paris apartment block and many of their friends are mutual, their homes provide a constant meeting place for both milieux.

Pin money

There is a pungent whiff of the Good Old Days in a memoir newly published by Battersea Rotary Club. It *is* devoted to A. E. Sayer's memories of 50 years in the pawnbroking trade.

"The first article I saw pawned", Sayer writes of 1924, "an old man came in with crutches but wearing a peg leg. This *he* unstrapped and pledged for 1s 6d." The leg was later redeemed on payment of halfpenny interest.

Sayer says one of his employers died a millionaire but was so mean that he waited for the street gas lamps to be lit so that he could see to balance his books. He would also periodically hit the floorboards with a hammer so that dropped pins would *pop up* and "if rusty, be rubbed clean and used again".

The bronze statue of Robin Hood outside Nottingham Castle is being floodlit after dark by Nottingham City Council in an attempt to deter souvenir hunters who keep stealing his arrows

Quiz answers

1. The Government offended Civil Servants by offering wage rises between nil and 5 per cent, calculated according to ease of recruitment.
2. People in Luton, Pymouth and Woolwich were said last week to have the biggest feet in Britain.
3. Conservative MEPs called for an EEC directive to ensure cars marketed in the Community would run on lead-free petrol.
4. Government departments' forms were criticized in Sir Derek Rayner's report to the Prime Minister.

PHS

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES

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IT LOOKS LIKE MR HAUGHEY

"The most striking feature of Irish politics is the stability of parties," George A. Birmingham wrote in 1919. "No one imagines that the opinions of the voter can be altered by any means." So it seems.

The politicians go through the motions of course, but it avails them little. After an election campaign on which hung the economic independence of the state (Dr FitzGerald) or the future of growth and employment (Mr Haughey), in which the people were actually invited to select their own budget from alternatives on offer, the net movement of seats between the governing alternatives was three out of 165. The Irish voting system, proportionally pure but costive, is only part of the explanation. While the volatile English discern a new constellation in their firmament and stand amazed, no one in Ireland would be so presumptuous as to offer to break the mould of politics. The mould is as tough as old boots.

There is usually something interesting going on at the margin however. It is found this time in the two parts of the now forked IRA and corresponding Sinn Fein front. The part that carries on the military struggle against British occupation, represented in this election by the Provisional Sinn Fein, did badly in its seven chosen constituencies, and the republican Pucelle, Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, did no better in Dublin. The H-block wave that carried the candidates forward in June was a freak wave, as sensible people were aware at the time. The other part of the IRA, represented by Sinn Fein the Workers' Party, went marxist more than a decade ago and concentrated on the grievances of the southern Irish against their own system. It tripled its representation in the Dail from one to three.

Although the shift in the central balance is very small, it is enough in all likelihood to put Mr Haughey in office when the Dail meets next month. He is less fitted than Dr FitzGerald to repair the Republic's disordered public finances. In his eighteen months as Taoiseach in 1980-81 he markedly accelerated the pace of deficit financing and foreign borrowing, which Dr FitzGerald courageously sought to reverse. Mr Haughey's relaxed attitude to the economic day of reckoning, convincingly depicted by his opponent, had to be corrected by his campaign managers at an early stage.

The one really good scare of the campaign touched on this. Dr FitzGerald confided on television that he had had sight of official papers concerning a refusal by the central bank of a request by the Fianna Fail government for a loan of IR£350 million in the spring of 1981, whereupon Mr Haughey ran for cover by calling an election. The incident probably had less to do with Mr Haughey's creditworthiness as prime minister than with technical factors affecting the balance between domestic and foreign borrowing at the time. As told by Dr FitzGerald the anecdote seemed well calculated to contribute further to Mr Haughey's "lack of credibility" with the voters, something the opinion polls were making much of. In fact it probably cut the other way. Mr Haughey cried foul, breach of convention, partial disclosure of confidential state papers for electoral advanage, and so on. It was Dr FitzGerald whose armour lost some of its shine.

Even when displaying a serious concern about the country's foreign indebtedness Mr Haughey quite reasonably likes to distinguish between borrowing to cover current outgoings and borrowing for productive investment. A high and sustained rate of foreign investment in manufacturing industry provided much of the thrust that got the Irish economy airborne in the 60s and 70s. But while the rate of investment is maintained, it is now being translated into economic growth and employment only to a greatly diminished extent. This is a very serious development, for it suggests that getting back on course is not enough, that the strategy itself needs revision. There is no sign that an incoming Fianna Fail government has prepared itself for that, and small chance that it would enjoy the necessary security of tenure even if it were prepared.

On the "national question", viz. Irish unity, there are differences of rhetorical emphasis between the two party leaders. But since the question itself is largely rhetorical that will not make much practical difference. Mr Haughey's assumption that no rearrangement that is confined to the six counties of Northern Ireland is any use may encourage the SDLP to treat Mr Prior's plans accordingly. The advent of Mr Haughey will harden, if there is room for that, Unionist reluctance to take on trust any overtures coming form Dublin. The British Government will find itself under a bit more pressure to deliver the parliamentary tier of the Anglo-Irish council. In the more important matter of policing political terrorism, if past form is a guide, a change of government in Dublin will not of itself make any difference.

AID FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE

As an attempt to placate the discontent of lawyers involved in administering the legal aid system the Legal Aid Bill, which receives its second reading in the House of Lords today, appears to have failed. The recent barrage of criticisms from both the radical and conservative sides of the profession has only grown louder since the Bill was published.

The concept of equal access to justice depends on fair public provision to assist the less wealthy to meet the cost of court actions. During the year 1980-81 the the overall cost of payments out of the legal aid fund rose by £30m or 38 per cent. Even in real terms, the annual cost has risen by some 50 per cent since 1975. Such a rapid rise does not immediately suggest that aid is failing to get through to the people who need it. The reasons which lead the Law Society's Gazette to speak of a "sense of desperation" among those involved with the scheme spring from fears that a Government vigilant to constrain public expenditure cannot allow such a growth to continue for long, and that cuts imposed on an unreformed system would cause gross injustice to individuals who can ill afford to bear it. The harm that could be done by such a development might scarcely appear in public records, as it would manifest only in civil cases not brought and criminal cases not defended. But where access to the courts to correct real injustice is blocked, respect for law begins to wither.

When it became apparent that last year's rise would far exceed the amount set aside for it in official estimates, the level of eligibility for aid, which had been tied to supplementary benefit increases, was frozen. The number of people able to claim has consequently already fallen. Plainly this is not a solution that can or should be applied for long and the need for drastic measures to make the system inherently more economical has become acute.

The Bill, ought to provide a useful opportunity for extensive reforms. But it is mainly concerned with piecemeal savings which threaten to complicate still more a system already too complex. No doubt today's debate will provide further details of how the enabling powers asked for would work in practice. But the impression given by the Bill itself is of an approach unduly negative and unconstructive. It would enact few of the recommendations of the Benson Royal Commission on legal services, which have been waiting for a fair wind for more than two years.

The need for reform is all the more acute because there are at least two groups now denied legal aid whose exclusion increasingly appears unacceptably anomalous. Mental Health Review Tribunals are the only tribunals which deal with the liberty of the subject, but patients detained in hospital against their will are unable to claim aid when appearing before them, although there can be few categories in greater need of help in presenting their case. A provision to enable parents to claim aid in child care proceedings was put on the statute book as long ago as 1975, but the legislation has never been activated.

The cost of extending aid in these cases would be small compared to the overall expenses of the fund, but the need emphasises the importance of wider savings. A measure of agreement already exists in the legal profession on what can be done. There is room for simplifying the arrangements for contributions and for assessing entitlement. A legal aid system which is wasteful and inefficient is ill-equipped to defend itself in face of presure for expenditure savings, and ill-equipped to serve the interests of justice.

David Wood

Broad hints of incomes policy from Labour

Nothing could have been more sure than that Labour leaders with only two years to run before the next general election, would soon begin (as the song says) to accentuate the positive and sketch some social and economic policies designed to hit the Conservative Government electorally where they will hurt most. Peter Shore led the way with broad hints that the trade unions will still have to accept wage restraint to make Labour's alternative programme workable.

Michael Foot, having received economic instruction, followed up at the weekend with a speech in the same vein at Whitehaven. A Labour government, he said, would expand the economy by around £8,000m in its first year, and would go on reflating until unemployment has been reduced to one million "in the lifetime of a Parliament".

Let it be agreed that here is a first-class Labour election cry for a "planned" society, especially in industrial areas where Labour needs seats if it is to win power. There may be doubts about the vote-pulling attractions of policies to withdraw from the EEC or to go ahead with unilateral nuclear disarmament, but nobody can publically argue for a high level of unemployment for its own sake.

Unfortunately Mr Foot, always a straight forward man whom no American could call "duplicitous", felt obliged to explain, if in wisps of gossip, how the trick would be done. He said, according to reports, that "we shall use price controls, subsidies, and indirect tax reductions (VAT?) to restrain inflation," with an accompanying massive increase in public spending. Labour, he added, would use interest rates and exchange controls to bring the pound down to a competitive level, but there would also need to be something called a "a national economic assessmemt" agreed with the trade unions.

Insofar as that gossamer policy will take the strain of practical politics, Mr Foot must have been saying that any government he leads will once again have to call in trade union leaders and ask them to accept some form of incomes policy so that unemployment may be systematically reduced during the life of a parliament. Otherwise, consequential tearaway infation would mean ruin and even fewer jobs.

It amounts, of course, to the Social Contract and the national dividend all over again, as attempted by Sir Harold Wilson, Mr James Callaghan, with lieutenants like Mrs Castle and Mr Foot himself; and also partly attempted by Mr Heath's administration in more than 40 meetings in Downing Street with the TUC's economic committee.

There is no historic evidence in Britain that for more than a few short months trade union leaders, even if they have the will, can keep their end of the bargain. Every attempt at an incomes policy, whether statutory or based on an agreement described as solemn and binding, has ended in the bursting of the banks and a higher rate of inflation with loss of competitiveness abroad. Incomes policies have brought down three governments out of four in the last 11 years.

The question has to be asked why trade union leaders cannot or will not deliver their side of the bargain. It is a long and complicated story deserving more theses than the subject has so far had. But in essence British trade unions, understandably born in harsh Victorian times, continue to act as though the long-lived Queen still lives.

In an important sense, Mr Foot and Mr Shore, not to say Mrs Thatcher are theoretically right. If the United Kingdom is to compete in the world and earn its keep, then this side of hyperinflation there is a limit to what workers may be paid, especially if the lower-paid are to get a decent share and if an expensive social service is to be maintained and developed. Some trade union leaders accept that, though they tend to belong to lower-paid unions that would stand to benefit from state-controlled incomes policy of almost any kind. Most trade union leaders, however, can afford to recognize no general social obligation when they put forward pay claims. They put their own membership first and last.

The hints now being dropped by Mr Foot and Mr Shore about a "national economic assessment", therefore, may be regarded by industry, if not by the generality of voters, as worthless promises until a new and promising generation of better-educated trade union leaders has taken over from the old hands with us today, who are really yesterday's men like Mr Foot and me.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Responsibility and the right of reply

From Mr Innis MacBeath

Sir, If Mr Baistow (February 16) wants a statutory right of reply in the press it is hard to see why he should eliminate temptation to cranks and the frivolous unless there are matching safeguards the other way.

Take *The Sun's* enterprise last month that is the occasion for your correspondence. The fact in the report could be summarized as "Two trainees allege corruption among train drivers". It is not difficult to find people who will make such statements in almost any occupation anywhere; the journalistic courage and enterprise noted by Mr Stephens (January 30) apparently lay in persuading the two to have their names printed. What is important is the extent of such fraud and the qualities in individuals and groups that discourage it. *The Sun* was not helpful in making a judgment; nor, so far as I could see, was any other newspaper.

To give *The Sun's* little fact front-page, banner-headline treatment is bound to seem frivolous to some people at any time, just as it seemed irresponsible in the circumstances to Lord Hunt (January 29). Mr Stephens's reason for not "miniaturizing" his modest discovery was that to treat it otherwise would be to "appease union militants". If cranks are people with obsessions, what could be crankier than that?

Yet it was possible for *The Sun* to assert that (a) its report was accurate in fact and (b) its treatment was a matter of editorial judgment. To claim enterprise and courage was a bonus.

Journalism is not a profession in the normal sense of an incorporated body of qualified and mutually responsible people with generally respected standards. As newspaper and broadcasting organisation becomes more concentrated and more costly, the central questions of accountability and other parties' redress have huge implications which make servants and managers of the media nervous and outsiders frustrated, when they think seriously about them at all. General principles are usually cited first to justify or obscure particular motives and then (in an adversarial society) to denounce what the motives are believed to be.

Obviously, "union censors" are undesirable. Obviously, statutory safeguards and rights are no more than cosmetic if they deal only with symptoms: what is dishonourable or deceitful or frivolous is not *ipso facto* unlawful, and in games of strict construction virtue does not always win. What is not obvious, and seldom even discussed in mutually acceptable terms, is the underlying condition which produces the symptoms.

Yours faithfully,
INNIS MacBEATH,
11 Broadhurst,
Ashstead,
Surrey.
February 16.

Value judgments on social sciences

From Professor R. A. Hinde, FRS

Sir, I hope that a biologist may be permitted to enter the current discussion on support for the social sciences.

Within science, a value system has grown up which depends upon replicability. Areas of research where the way ahead is clear, where results can be cross-checked in half a dozen laboratories, become respectable. But it can be regarded as foolhardy and disreputable to enter areas where the complexity of the landscape makes it difficult to follow the same path twice and the conceptual jungle chokes the unwary. To follow the "art of soluble", to extend the use of Sir Peter Medawar's phrase only slightly, is indeed often the proper course, but this must not divert us from tackling problems that are difficult if progress towards their solution could make a crucial difference to human life.

The problems confronting the social sciences are more difficult than that of landing a man on the Moon or unravelling the structure of complex molecules and involve issues at several levels of complexity. They are also more important. If one takes only the area of social psychology, the development of personality, the nature of interpersonal relationships and the dynamics of groups are issues that affect us all.

The complexity of the problems does not mean that scientific standards need to be lowered one iota, though of course in every scientific endeavour the precision of the tools to be used increases as the problem becomes more refined. But it does mean that the criteria of value must not always concern replicability across diverse situations, for each social situation is different from every other: the generality of the principles that emerge may be more crucial.

However, progress in the social sciences is not likely, at any rate for a long time to come, to involve the discovery of principles like the law of relativity or the theory of evolution by natural selection that more or less suddenly bring order to a wide range of phenomena. Rather the recognition of differing levels of complexity, each with its own emergent properties, must be accompanied by the remorseless teasing apart of interacting factors by parallel studies in diverse social contexts. Fortunately such studies are cheap in comparison with most research in the hard sciences.

Finally, whilst I would not wish to defend the importance of every research project undertaken in the social (or indeed any other) sciences, it must not be forgotten that major advances in science come from topics that to outsiders could seem trivial, such as the bizarre finches of the Galapagos Islands or the colours of peas.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT A. HINDE,
Park Lane,
Madingley,
Cambridge.

Canada's Constitution

From Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP for Tiverton (Conservative)

Sir, In the debate on the second reading of the Canada Bill yesterday, February 17, several members raised the question of what would happen if the Canadian Supreme Court judged the Resolution of the Canadian Parliament on which the Bill is based to be *ultra vires*.

In my own contribution to the debate I replied to this point that it is for the Canadian courts, and not for members of the House of Commons, British ministers, or British law officers, to rule on what is and what is not valid law in Canada.

Nevertheless, towards the end of the debate, my distinguished colleague, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, intervened in the speech of the minister winding up for the Government to deliver himself of his own answer to that question in the following terms:

The Act of Parliament here would not be invalidated as a matter of English law. On the other hand, under the ordinary operations of the federal Constitution, the resolution of the Canadian Parliament would be *ultra vires* and consequently in Canada the new Constitution would be illegal. That would be very unfortunate. That is certainly the answer.

While I hesitate to dispute a point of Canadian law with so eminent a (non-Canadian) lawyer, I marvel at the certainty with which he expressed his opinion, the more so as I judge it to be wrong.

Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster expressly states that "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930 . . ." and, among other things, this removes the requirement stated in section 4 of the same Act that "No Act of Parliament passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that the Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof".

I would therefore expect the Canadian courts to hold that the United Kingdom's current Canada Bill *would be valid* in Canadian law notwithstanding any imperfection in the proceedings in Canada (including in the Canadian Parliament) prior to its introduction into the House of Commons. I hold this opinion because the prior "request and consent" of Canada to the Bill's introduction into the United Kingdom Parliament, though wholly desirable, is not a *necessary condition* for the Bill's enactment into law which is valid in both the United Kingdom and Canada.

Since Sir Derek advocated delaying the Bill until the current cases pending before the House of Lords and the Canadian federal courts are determined, it is important that the wrong assumption about the effect of the Canadian Supreme Court's hypothetical detection of a defective process in Canada prior to the Bill's introduction into the UK Parliament should be avoided.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN MAXWELL-HYSLOP,
House of Commons.
February 18.

Plea for NI charge cut

From the Chairman and the Secretary of the Bow Group Industry Standing Committee

Sir, In their letter published on February 15, Sir William Clark, MP, the chairman of the Conservative Backbench Finance Committee, and Mr Michael Grylls, MP, the chairman of the Backbench Industry Committee and parliamentary adviser to the Institute of Directors, asserted that a cut in the base rate of income tax would be the best boost the Chancellor could give both to industry and to the electoral prospects of the Conservative Party. We dissent from both these propositions.

The survival of British industry depends upon its ability to meet demand not just in the home market but also in the European and international markets. Even if a cut in income tax did stimulate demand in the home market, and this is by no means certain, this would not tackle the fundamental problem, namely the high cost structure of British industry. The Chancellor's priority must be to help firms get their costs down and that implies a cut in the burden imposed by taxes and public-sector charges. The front runner must be a cut in the employers' National Insurance surcharge.

The major political challenge is to regain support lost since 1979. All the evidence suggests that the biggest drop in support for the Conservative party is among managers, professionals, skilled workers and their families. They cannot reconcile repeated exhortations to compete with the Government's continuing refusal to reduce the cost burdens on industry which have led to many of them losing their jobs. They cannot reconcile professions of concern about unemployment with the continuation of a tax on employment.

The needs of industry and commerce must be the Government's first priority for political as well as economic reasons.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD NEEDHAM,
JOSEPH EGERTON,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.

Art for art's sake

From Mr Edwin Mullins

Sir, Mr Jeffrey Daniels begins his art review of February 11 with a remark that should not go unchallenged. "The principal function of an art exhibition", he writes, "should be the advancement of scholarship".

The whole democratic principle that has given us public museums, public libraries, concerts and theatres is flouted by this sort of proprietorial arrogance. Would any music critic dare pronounce that a concert at the Festival Hall was primarily for music scholars, or a drama critic that the Aldwych Theatre existed primarily to further Shakespearean scholarship?

The principal function of an art exhibition is to offer millions of people a share in the enjoyment of works of art they might otherwise never see. Scholarship, however valuable, is the servant of this public.

Yours sincerely,
EDWIN MULLINS,
7 Lower Common South, SW15.

The buyer's premium

From Mr R. F. Colin

Sir, Your issue of February 3 contained a letter from E. B. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, under the heading of "The buyer's premium". Mr Leisenring is mistaken in stating that "there has been precious little criticism of the addition of a buyer's premium at the New York auction houses". There has in fact been tremendous criticism by collectors, dealers and museums that buyers are asked to make a payment to the auction houses when the buyers have requested no service and have received none.

Auction houses are and traditionally have been agents for the vendors to and for whom they render all of their services. It is the vendor who should pay whatever is necessary to make the auctioneers a paying enterprise.

We differ also with Mr Leisenring's justification of the buyer's premium as "a part of doing business in a free enterprise system". Even in a free enterprise system there are rules. One of the basic rules is that a servant cannot serve two masters; that an auction house cannot be, even if it wished to, an agent of both seller and buyer; that is clearly recognized in our law with respect to real estate transactions where it is illegal for a real estate broker to accept compensation from the buyer; and that therefore it is immoral, if not illegal, for an auction house to ask for payment from both parties to a transaction where it is by contract the agent of the vendor only.

The "stain" against the London auctioneers referred to by Mr Leisenring is not a stain resulting from a slant of the "London newspapers" but one which has been brought about by the auctioneers themselves.

Sincerely,
RALPH F. COLIN,
Administrative Vice-President,
Art Dealers Association of America, Inc.,
575 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Serious censorship

From Mr Colin T. Kitching

Sir, It would be fascinating to learn why *The Times* afforded Mr Michael Winner 39 column inches (February 13) in which to whinge about his censorship problems.

I suspect a great many people will join me in displaying a total lack of artistic appreciation by congratulating Mr James Ferman, the film censor, on taking his job seriously. But even after the "massive" cuts Mr Winner goes on about I see your critic described the film as "deplorable"; other critical adjectives have included "appalling" and "vicious".

Keep up the good work, Mr Ferman, and don't let yourself be bulldozed by the Michael Winners of this world.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN T. KITCHING,
24 Chestnut Way,
Repton,
Derby.
February 14.

The Tawney tradition

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, Until I saw Lord Young's letter today (February 6) I wasn't sure how much interest might have been aroused by the reference in *The Times* Diary on February 3 to Professor R. H. Tawney's views on "mixed" education. Dianne Hayter, secretary of the Fabian Society, was there quoted as saying that Tawney "would never have supported a mixed education system" — and thereby, I suppose, implying that he wouldn't have thought much of the Social Democratic Party, which had accordingly no right to christen its new think tank with his much revered name.

So it may be cogent to recall that on March 17, 1951, when I myself was just beginning to recognise (reluctantly, though I feel much happier about it now) the virtues of the comprehensive system, I was suddenly stung to incredulous anger by the LCC's proposal to abolish the 1792 St Marylebone Grammar School, a school I happened to know something about.

I was on the *New Statesman* at the time, and persuaded a none-too-willing Kingsley Martin to accept an article defending the school against the Goths and levellers. (It did no good.) Kingsley had then been editing the paper for 21 years.

"I have never," he said a fortnight later, handing me a huge carton of readers' letters, "seen one of my staff writers get such a pasting. It's unique. I don't see how you can survive it."

Among the hundreds of blistering denunciations I found three sweet short letters in my defence. Of these the most unexpected, welcome, and marvellous was a personal one to Kingsley from Professor R. H. Tawney (whom, alas, I never met but whom I regarded, and still do, as a hero, a giant, and something pretty close to a saint). I think it's among Kingsley Martin's papers in the Library of Sussex University.

I wish I still had it, but when I decided I had finished my attempt to write Kingsley Martin's biography I nobly included that letter among the papers I returned to the university librarian. Tawney's support for the preservation of that particular grammar school was, I remember, unequivocal.

Yours sincerely,
C. H. ROLPH,
Rushett Edge,
Rushett Common,
Bramley,
Guildford.
February 6.

Conan Doyle as doctor

From Mr Owen Dudley Edwards

Sir, My attention has been drawn to a dispatch from New York by Mr Peter Watson, printed in your issue of February 4, respecting the medical attainments and achievements of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

It is possible that your correspondent feels the necessity to live down to his surname, but, *pace* Holmes's strictures, the original Watson invariably conveyed what the reader needed to know in a narrative. Mr Peter Watson's performance is more reminiscent of that of Inspector Lestrade, who pursued his investigations at Norwood when he should have commenced at Blackheath.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's MD thesis was presented to Edinburgh University in 1885, and still rests there in the special collections of the library (a point nowhere mentioned by Mr Watson, and yet the university and present location of the thesis would be likely to interest readers in view of the general comments on the thesis in Mr Watson's dispatch).

Mr Watson is not correct in stating that it remains unpublished: it was published in part in 1981 by Polygon Books, a firm controlled by the Edinburgh University Student Publications Board. Dr Graham C. Sutton contributed notes for the portion reproduced, and the extract formed part of *The Edinburgh Stories of Arthur Conan Doyle*. Mr Watson is correct in stating it throws light on the modern cast of Conan Doyle's mind: as is pointed out in *The Edinburgh Stories*, it also throws light on the relationship of his medical research and publication to his creative writing.

I am also at a loss as to how Mr Rodin can describe someone as having "traced all of Conan Doyle's . . . medical writings, including his handwritten MD thesis", when the only tracing required was to make inquiry at the university where it was presented and which awarded its doctorate in response to such presentation.

I never get your limits, Watson. There are unexplored possibilities about you.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN DUDLEY EDWARDS,
5 Braefoot Terrace,
Edinburgh 16.
February 14.

Inverlochy grouse

From Mr Egon Ronay

Sir, Your guest critic from Germany, Herr Gert von Paczensky ("A grouse or two", February 20) compares my Guide's opinion of Inverlochy Castle, Scotland, with that of the Guide Michelin.

May I point to a disturbing error in the basis of his assessment? His quote "magnificent baronial dining room" is taken from our last year's guide, not from the current, 1982 edition, published last November. *He* concludes that my guide's judgment is not as good as Michelin's, because we shouldn't have written about the hotel's food; and Michelin doesn't. But it was *last year* that we praised their food; this year we don't say a word about it, except for decrying the recent retirement of their legendary chef, Miss Shaw.

Herr von Paczensky's culinary expertise may herald Germany's emergence from her traditional gastronomic dark ages, but his article did not reflect traditional German thoroughness.

Yours faithfully,
EGON RONAY,
Egon Ronay Organization,
Greencoat House,
Francis Streeet, SW1.
February 21.

Shades of B. Levin

From Mr Michael Watts

Sir, If B. Levin, etc, are to be permitted to conclude their letters (February 13, 17) with "T.T.F.N." should they not be required to prefix their opening "Sir" with "Can I do you now?"

MICHAEL WATTS,
Press Club,
Shoe Lane, EC4.
February 17.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 21: By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The President of the Republic of Iceland and bade farewell to Her Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent celebrates her birthday today.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, will visit Buller Barracks, Aldershot, on March 30.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, tomorrow at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs Dorothy (Dossie) Parish wil be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1 on Thursday, February 25, 1982 at 11.30 am.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Debates on the arts. Lloyd's Bill, report.
Tomorrow (2.30): Canada Bill, committee. Wednesday (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill, second reading. Motion on Departments (Northern Ireland) Order.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on Welsh affairs.
Friday (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Rating System (Abolition) Bill and Succession to the Crown Bill, second readings.

Selected committees. Today: Energy. Subject: combined heat and power. Witnesses: Greater London Council; Newcastle City Council; Southwark Council; Watt Committee (4.30).
Foreign Affairs. Subject: Caribbean and Central America: British approach to stability, security and development. Witnesses: Mr D Gay; Dr E Thomas-Hope, Liverpool University (4.30).
Public Accounts. Subject: Court Fees. Witnesses: Lord Chancellor's Department, Sir Wilfred Bourne and Mr A J Green (4.45).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Budgetary reform. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence officials (4.45).
Tomorrow: Environment. Subject: Private rented housing sector. Witnesses: British Property Federation (4).
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Health Service Commissioner. Witnesses: Health Departments (5).
Foreign Affairs: Overseas Development Sub-committee. Subject: The work of the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Witnesses: Commonwealth Development Corporation (5.15).

Wednesday: Scottish affairs. Subject: Rural road passenger transport and ferries. Witnesses: Strathclyde Regional Council. (10.30).
Home affairs. Subject: Police complaints procedure. Witnesses: Association of Metropolitan Authorities: County Councils Association: Local Ombudsman. (10.45).
Industry and Trade. Subject: Rolls-Royce Ltd. Witnesses: Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State, and officials from the Department of Industry. (10.45).
Social Services. Subject: The age of retirement. Witnesses: Management and Personnel Office: Nationalised Industries Pensions and Personnel officers. (4.15).
Employment. Subject: Youth unemployment and training. Witness: Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment. (4.30).
Thursday: Welsh affairs. Subject: Water in Wales. Witnesses: Welsh Water Authority. (10.30).
Agriculture. Subject: Horticulture. Witnesses: National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers. (10.45)

Lords. Today (2.30): Transport (Finance) Bill, third reading. Legal Aid Bill and Marriage (Step-parents and Step-children) Bill, second readings. Constitutional Referendum Bill, committee.
Tomorrow (2.30): Legal Advice and Assistance (Financial Conditions) Regulations and Legal Aid (Financial Conditions) Regulations. Mental Health (Amendment) Bill; report first day.

Wednesday (2.30): Debates on rural housing. Scottish Highlands. and A320 Airbus.
Thursday (3): Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council Bill, second reading. New Towns Bill, third reading. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, report. Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, report, second day.
Select committees. Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence from the Ministry of Agriculture and Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture on European agriculture and 1982-83 price proposals. (10.30).

Subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence from Health and Safety Executive, National Radiological Protection Board and Representatives of the British Chiropractors Association on draft directive laying down basic measures for the radiation protection of persons undergoing medical examination or treatment. (11).
Subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from the Food and Drink Industries Council on the internal market. (11).
Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from British Gas on natural gas. (11).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Feb 15: Hops Marketing Bill passed the remaining stages. Feb 16: Maritime Safety Bill read a first time. Stock Transfer Bill read a second time. Feb 17: Shops (Amendment) Bill and Right of Reply in the Media Bill read a first time. Canada Bill read a second time by 334 votes to 44. Feb 18: Travel Concessions (London) Bill read a first time.
Lords. Feb 15: Copyright Act 1956 (Amendment) Bill read a second time. Feb 16: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill read a second time. Feb 17: dissemination of Pornography Bill read a first time. Salmon Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Bill read a second time. Feb 18: The Transport (Finance) Bill and the Pet Animals Act (Amendment) Bill passed the committee stage.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. R Blackwood and Miss J. M. Stevenson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Arthur and Frances Blackwood, of Charlton, West Sussex, and Jayne, only daughter of Barry and Mary Stevenson, of Yateley, Hampshire

Mr L. M. K. Edwards and Miss M. T. Eligon

The engagement is announced between Lennox, son of Mr and Mrs Nathaniel Edwards, of Maracas Valley, Trinidad, and Marva, daughter of Mr and Mrs Eugene Eligon, of San Juan, Trinidad.

Mr R. H. G. Faber and Mrs E. C. Watson

The engagement is anounced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Faber, and Emma, daughter of Mr John Miller-Stirling and of Mrs Lorna Miller-Stirling.

Mr A. J. Gillespie and Miss S. L. Marson

The engagement is announced between Alastair, younger son of Mrs H. M. Gillespie, of Mapperley Park, Nottingham, and the late Mr J. R. Gillespie and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr R. D. G. Marson of Castle Gate, Nottingham, and Mrs S. J. M. Marson, of The Park, Nottingham.

Mr S. Ilett and Miss N. Nathan

The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. L. Ilett, of Meadowside, Diss, Norfolk, and Nicola, younger daughter of Mrs J. D. Nathan, of 17 Park Walk, Chelsea, SW10, and of the late Mr R. H. Jones.

Mr A. B. M. Leeper and Miss E. J. Foote

The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Mr and Mrs T. W. Brian Leeper, of Bonners, Hambledon, Surrey, and Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew B. Foote, of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Marriages

Mr J. C. Parsons and the Hon Anne Manningham-Buller

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Temple Church between Mr John Christopher Parsons, son of Mr and Mrs A. Christopher Parsons, of Hatchwood House, Odiham, Hampshire, and the Hon Anne Manningham-Buller, daughter of the late Viscount Dilhorne and of the Dowager Viscountess Dilhorne, of 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, EC4. The Master of the Temple officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Viscount Dilhorne, was attended by Thomas McMullen, the Hon Mary Manningham-Buller, Laura Richards, Katharine and Sarah Flower and Joanna Oliver-Bellasis. Mr David McMullen was best man.

A reception was held at the Inner Temple Hall.

Sir Eric Yarrow and Mrs J. Botting

A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, after the marriage of Sir Eric Yarrow to Mrs Joan Botting. The Rev Peter Huxham officiated.

Unhappy in their unhappiness

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The clergy of the Church of England are unhappy. Abundant evidence of that was produced at the General Synod last week, and members spent some time discussing and regretting it. A survey appeared to confirm it, and so did a variety of anecdotes of sadness and bewilderment. And the wives of the clergy are unhappy too.

The problem, as the synod perceived it, was a "lack of pastoral care" by those responsible for the morale of the clergy, and responsibility for finding a remedy was laid at the door of the bishops. They in turn seemed unhappy to be the target of such criticism, and there was a hint from their spokesman, the Bishop of Oxford, the Rt Rev Patrick Rodger, that they were not convinced the problem was getting worse. Bishops worked hard to care for their men already, he said. It was difficult and time consuming.

The problem exists, or is felt to exist, which is what counts; and the synod's discussion of it brought it no nearer solution. When the private member's motion on the topic was first tabled, it rapidly went to the head of the queue of such motions, so many members wanted it debated. And *The Church Times* published many letters, airing many sides of the matter, but also without indicating a solution.

It seems that a clergyman's unhappiness is a double unhappiness, for he is unhappy about being unhappy. Running through all the evidence is a sense of guilt. The idealism and high expectations of the young and newly ordained are particularly vulnerable to disillusionment, but disillusionment is not a permitted attitude and has to be supressed. That appears to be the essential element in the next stage of the cycle, for it leads to a form of withdrawal from close human relationships, particularly a withdrawal from fellow clergy — perhaps in case they guess the true state of affairs.

The doubly unhappu clergyman thus becomes isolated and lonely, and no doubt a pain to his wife. She in turn feels alone, suffering pressures she cannot control. There are, by all acconnts, many rotten clergy marriages (a fact not to be forgotten when the church agonizes about divorce).

It is easy to mock, and mockery is probably the reaction the clergy fear most. It is another reason for hiding, and another cause of isolation. But there was sanity in the Bishop of Oxford's defensiveness. To get too terribly serious about the state of the clergy's emotions could make that state worse still, turning a problem into a Problem. It must be because unhappiness is thought to be so unacceptable and somehow a gross betrayal of the calling, that it gives rise to such guilt and such shame. Other professions may be unhappy, but would hardly make a professional issue of it.

The remedy must therefore lie within the folds of the cloth itself. The pain is self-inflicted. From somewhere, presumably from theological college and its ambiance, the young clergyman seems to acquire an unrealistic image of himself as a man whose duty to God is to be happy at all times. He joins the ranks of older men subconsciously colluding and conspiring with this image, and cultivating it in the eyes of parishes and congregations.

It has become a clerical cliché that the people demand that a parson's life should be untouched by human frailty, but this is partly his fault in the first place, and not an inevitable condition anyway. It does not advertise Christianity as a very realistic religion, nor therefore a very attractive one.

There were those in the synod who expressed such thoughts, but talked too much about "therapeutic counselling" to peruade the wary. It made the clergy sound sick, giving another half-turn to the guilt thumbscrew. If there is another way into the problem, it appears to lie with those responsible for recruitment and training, with what is known technically as "formation". But the Church of England accepts it as a fact of life that theological education is the province of the theological colleges, private institutions beyond the jurisdiction of bishops and largely maintained for church party purposes.

The synod's resolution was in effect a vote of no confidence in the way they prepare clerymen for life outside, but it is unlikely they will see it that way.




Flying visit: Sir William Walton, OM (left) going through the score of his most recent composition, a short work for full orchestra entitled *Prologo e Fantasia*, with Mstislav Rostropovich, before he conducted it at the Festival Hall on Saturday. Sir William, who will be 80 next month, paid a flying visit to London from his home in Ischmia, Italy, to hear the world premiere of the work. It was performed by the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, by whom it was commissioned and to whom it is dedicated. Sir William, who was photographed by Christina Burton, before the final rehearsal, thanked the orchestra after the performance for a "splendid" interpretation. He will be back in London for his birthday celebrations, culminating in a concert on March 29 to be shown on BBC2. Review, page 7.

Birthdays today

Mr Kenneth Williams, the comedian, who is 56.

Sir Roderick Barclay, 73; Mr Bruce Forsyth, 54; Lord Martonmere, 75; Sir John Mills, 74; Mr Noel Murphy, 45; Mr Sean O'Faolain, 82; Mr Tom Okker, 38; Sir John Primrose, 82; Mr Henry Reed, 68; Cannon J. R. L. Thomas, 74; Mr W. S. Tute, 68.

Danger to old roads

By Ronald Faux

Special status to protect Britain's ancient roads was demanded yesterday at a conference called by conservationists at Wantage, Oxfordshire, near the Ridgeeway.

Mr Nigel Forwood, a conference oficer, said the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, had not resolved the dilemma of the "green roads", which may be byways open to traffic, or footpaths and bridleways which under certain conditions could be ploughed

There are about 25 such roads left in England and Wales, some of them only faint traces of the trunk routes they were perhaps 5,000 years ago.

University news

Open

The following are to be awarded honorary degrees this summer:

D Univ: Robert Beevers, retired OU director of studies: Sir Kingsley Dunham, emeritus professor of geology at Durham University: Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of British Steel: Dr Christopher Hill, former Master of Balliol College, Oxford: Professor Reyer Hooykaas, president of International Commission of the History of Geological Sciences: Dr Edward Hutchinson, honorary president of European Bureau of Adult Education: Professor Sir Jack Lewis, Warden of Robinson College, Cambridge: E P Thompson, writer and historian: Professor M W Thring, professor of mechanical engineering, Queen Mary College, London.

MA: Stan Barstow, novelist: Maurice Collins, leader in campaign for rights of handicapped people: Major-General Peter Girling, former Open University director of operations: Dr Ronald Hope, director of College of the Sea: Hilda Jones, retired Principal of Denam College: Annie Powell, councillor and former Mayor of Rhondda: John Robinson, former education secretary to the BBC: Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, the broadcaster: Derek Weber, former editor of the "Geographical Magazine": Harold A J Woolfenden, music educationalist.

Narrow escape for Nunn in Spanish chess

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

All five English players qualified for the cup final section of the West European zonal tournament at Marbella, Spain, on Saturday. In group A however, John Nunn, the London grandmaster, had a narrow escape in round 11 when, in a winning position against McNab, he left a piece to be taken for nothing and lost. Fortunately for him, Fernandez, who could have tied with him by beating Van der Wiel, lost as well.

Round 11 results: Seret 1, Gomez 0; Gallego 1, Langeweg 0; Doyle 0, Ligterink 1; Nunn 0, McNab 1; Fernandez 0, Van der Wiel 1. Short had the bye.

Final scores: Short 8, Van der Wiel and Ligterink 7½, Nunn 6, Fernandez; Gallego and Seret 5, Langeweg and McNab 4½, Doyle 2, Gomez 0.

The three English players in group B qualified without any trouble and the group winner, Jonothan Mestel, by beating Donner in the last round, deprived the veteran Ducth grandmaster of the chance of qualifying for the top final section.

Round 11 results Stean ½, Meulders ½; Mestel 1, Donner 0; Blow 0, Rivas 1; Jones ½, Klauner ½; Hebden 1, Sanz 0. Van der Sterren had the bye.

Final scores: Mestel 8, Stean and Hebden 7½, Rivas 6, Sanz and Van der Sterren 5½, Donner 5, Meulders 4½, Jones 3, Klauner ½, Blow 0.

The following eight have qualified for the top final section: Short, Mestel, Nunn, Stean and Hebden (all England), Ligterink and Van der Wiel (ND) and Rivas (Spain). The top three in the final section go forward to the next stage in the would championship qualifying series, the interzonal, to be played later this year.

Latest appointments

Canon Geoffrey Walton, aged 48, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weymouth, to be Archdeacon of Dorset in succession to the Richard Sharp, who retires in April.

Mr Peter Rowbotham to be chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's committee for independent local radio in the Tees area.

Latest wills

Miss Margaret Wrathall, of Harrogate, left estate valued at £91,545 net. She left all but £2,000 to the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, West Yorkshire.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cameron, Mr Duncan Craig, of Letton, Hereford and Worcester £2,269,359

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: J Worth to be NA and AA Pretoria. (date to be released): R V Holley to THUNDERER in Cmd. July 30.

COMMANDERS: M R Hare for duty with FSL. March 18: J F Lightowlers for duty with CNH(B) as SO(P) Reserves. March 16: J W G Bench to AUWE as AD Special Projects Exec. March 22: T J England to FOST as SWEO. Sept 17: J L Year to FIFE as SWO(C). May 11: D H Lines to Staff of CINCNH(R) as NW Area SCC Officer. May 3: R G Bryan for duty in MOD(PE) with DW(SS). Sept 17: M G W Ellis to STOCKHOLM as NA. March 8: J H A Mason for duty with FONAC. Aug 31: G S Cryer to A&AEE as CO D Sqdn. July 16: A M Croxford to be Exec Asst to COAS and Staff Secy to CINCHAN and CINCEASTLANT. July 6: D A F Parsons to Staff Sy Officer to FOST. April 6: R J Emerson to Staff of FSL. May 22: J H Dunt to ANTRIM as WEO. Aug 27.

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR (Loc Lt-Col): I W L Bain to SHAPE for duty with Operations Division. June 18.

The Army

BRIGADIERS: J F Blake to SHAPE as DACOS CANDE Div. Feb 24: A S Jeapes to STAE as Project Offr. Jan 21.

COLONELS: P H Brumham to STAE as Project Offr. Jan 1: C W Denton to MOD as Col AT2. Feb 26.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: G B Bateman QUEENS to Int Centre as SO1. Feb 26: C V Denning KINGS to HQ SW Dist as Chief G3(Trg). Feb 19: F A S Dod RAPC to CPO BAOR as Asst Comd PMS. Feb 22: M C J Russell QARANC to BMH Rinteln as Matron. Feb 22: M J F Wardroper 6GR to MOD as SO1. Feb 26: J A Wright 16/5L as CO. Feb 25.

Retirements

COLONELS: A F Goddard (late RCT). Feb 12: P F Rodwell (late RA). Feb 25.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: P G Botterill to HQ Strike Command for staff duties. Feb 26: A R Mason to Wellington, NZ as Defence Adviser. Feb 26: P G Beer to MOD (Air Force Dept) for staff duties. Feb 26: J P R Browne to MOD(PE) as AD Harrier. Feb 22: A C Impey to MOD Harrogate as DDSM2(RAF). Feb 22.

WING COMMANDER: M Goldstein to OASC Biggin Hill as Ground Board Chairman. Feb 22: P B Cash to OASC Biggin Hill on Air Board. Feb 22: A J Kent to MOD as TES2(RAF). Feb 22: M C G Wilson to HQ AFCENT as Chief Supply Readiness Section. Feb 22: R G V Irish to MOD as SM24(RAF). Feb 22.

SQUADRON LEADER (ACTING RANK WING COMMANDER): W J Barker to SOC1 Brockzetel as Sect. Cont. Feb 26.

Memorial service

Mme F. H. Besse

A memorial service for Mme Hilda Besse was held at the Church of St Philip and St James, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev P. R. Iles officiated. The lessons were read by Sir William Deakin and Mr Anthony Adie and an address was given by Mr Raymond Carr, Warden of St Antony's College.

The French Ambassador was represented by M Neveu, Oxford University by the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Hertford College, and the Proctors, and St Antony's by the Warden, Sub Warden and Fellows. Among others present were:

Miss Ariane Besse and Mrs M Adie (daughters), Mr and Mrs Peter Besse and Mr and Mrs Antony Besse (sons and daughters-in-law), Dr Christopher Besse, Miss Roxane Besse, Mr Richard Besse, Mr Antonin Besse, Miss Joy-Isabelle Besse, Mr Alistair Adie (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs B A Breckonbury, Mr and Mrs John Collins.

Sir Denis and Lady Wright, Sir Maurice and Lady Heath, Lady Deakin, the Rector of Exeter College, the Rector of Lincoln College, the Warden of Wadham College, the Provost of Worcester College, the Principal of St Edmund Hall, the Master of St Peter's College, Dr Nicholas Mann (Pembroke College), Dr D C Potts (Keble College), Mr D B Sutcliffe (Atlantic College), Mr J Kempe (representing the Governors of Gordonstoun), Mr Graham Nell (representing the Gordonstoun Association), Professor Tsu Zuki, Mr David Foolman, Mr Alistair Horne, Dr George Kalkov, Professor A H Hourani, Professor James Joll, Professor Kenneth Kirkwood, Professor G R S Torry, Colonel J N Eliot, Group Captain Anthony Carver, Dr P J Collins, Dr T Zeldin, Dr Roger Owen, Dr Harold Shukman, Dr M M Badawi, Dr I J McMullen, Dr J D L Bell, Dr G L Lewis, Dr J P Griffin, Dr R Higgins, Mr Oscar Nemon, Mr E F Jackson, Mr R T Matson, Mr R C D Perman, Mr Simon Lawson, Mr L Hobson, Mr W J Merson, Mrs Raymond Carr, Mrs N Busia, Miss A Busia and Mrs D B Kirkwood.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Moreover: a Statement by the Chairman of Moreover Enterprises.

You may have read in the poplar press that the Moreover column is losing hundreds of pounds a day.

There is absolutely no truth at all in these rumours.

The true figure is something nearer £2m a day.

It would be fruitless at this crisis period in the column's history to go into the reasons for this unacceptable loss, but the main causes of such an adverse trading position are hopeless overmanning and equally hopeless overwomanning, the failure of our bid to—win—or even complete the Observer Transatlantic Boat Race, reckless overspending on dictionaries and a particularly expensive lunch bill just handed in by our research team.

(The lunch itself came down to no more than £20 a head, but the meal was genuine Indonesian cooking, and air tickets to Indonesia are not cheap).

At a staff meeting last week, therefore, the decision was taken to put this column back on a profitable footing by either sacking the entire staff, or converting the assets of the column into a more lucrative line of business. After a free vote among the staff, it was unanimously and democratically decided not to sack anyone — indeed, a decision was taken to hire an extra accountant to deal with the expense claims arising out of the staff meetings.

Instead, it was resolved to realize all our assets and place the proceeds on Heavy Going in the 2.30 at Haydock Park. After a plucky run, this horse was unlucky enough to run into the crowd and be disqualified, not to mention destroyed.

This column therefore starts this week in a more serious position than any it has known since it first saw light of day all those months ago in 1981. We remain, of course, proud of our long hisrory, It is this column which has ceaselessly led the battle for the abolition of warm-air hand-driers, fought to exclude music written by living composers from Radio Three, campaigned against the expression "no way", and steadfastly refused to print any photographs of the Royal Family, flattering or otherwise.

Despite our insistence on all these points, the government has seen fit over the weekend to turn down our appeal for an official rescue operation. A similar response has been received from the Arts Council, the British Rail Pension Fund, the Nobel Academy in Stockholm, the Quikloan Company of Uxbridge and my rich Uncle Arthur.

We would therefore like to hear from any potential buyers of the column as soon as possible. Future owners would have at their disposal a large and experienced staff, an office well-stocked with good quality wines and spirits, and an impressive collection of *Times* headed writing paper. All offers will be dealt with in complete secrecy, which may enable us to accept more than one. Terms are strictly cash.

Meanwhile, this column will be carrying on as if nothing had happened, true to our proud tradition, and the annual dinner-dance will proceed as usual on March 19 at the Masonic Assembly Rooms, Shepherd's Bush, with music by the New Technology Syncopaters and cabaret by *The Sunday Times* Glee Club. Tickets are £8 a head, and ties should be worn. I look forward to seeing you all there.

Thank you.

OBITUARY

DAME MARGERY PERHAM

Influential writer on colonial rule in Africa

Dame Margery Perham, DCMG, CBE, FBA, who through her writings, on Africa, wielded wide influence during the latter years of British Colonial rule, as well as being one of its major historians, died on February 19 at the age of 86.

Margery Perham was born on September 6, 1895, and was educated at St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley, whence she gained an open scholarship at St. Hugh's College Oxford. She entered the College in 1914 and in 1917 was put in the first class in the Final Honour School of Modern History. Immediately after taking Schools she was appointed an assistant lecturer in Sheffield University.

In 1922 she took a year's sick leave which she spent with her brother-in-law who was a District Commissioner in Somaliland. That visit was to prove the turning point in her career. It kindled the interest in the British African Colonies to which she was soon to dedicate herself. The story is told, and in particular the emotional background of her mounting interest, in a novel which she published soon after her visit and subsequently withdrew from publication.

Meanwhile, in 1924 she was elected to a Tutorship in Modern History at St. Hugh's, of which she became also a Fellow in 1926. In 1929 she was elected to a Rhodes Travelling Fellowship which took her to North America, Polynesia, Australia and Africa, the final year being spent in West Africa, studying the administration problems in the government of coloured races. In 1932 she was given a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship which took her to E. Africa and the Sudan. These awards were, of course, the effect and not the cause of her rising reputation as a dedicated scholar.

At that time the Colonial Service was recruited by patronage and though the selectors were remarkably successful in choosing able men, the recruits were not on the whole of the kind who produce new theories about their work. The publication in 1937 of Miss Perham's *Native Administration in Nigeria* made many of them realise that problems were closing upon them with which they had not been trained to deal. Her influence at that time was particularly felt in the Sudan. Her opinions were there quoted with respect in official and semi-official documents and reveal her as already seeing independence nearer than was generally supposed. Even before the publication of her book she had deprecated the Africanization of the Colonial Civil Service because that would "create a vested interest which would make its demolition at the appropiate time very difficult"; and her reasoning was applied to similar problems in the Sudan.

Native Administration in Nigeria was also the first scholarly study of what is meant by indirect rule, as it was copied from India and developed by Lugard. He used it as an administrative device, invented originally to enable a handful of Europeans to govern vast subject populations, and one more easily adapted to the conditions of Northern Nigeria, with its efficient Emirates, than to the tribal conditions in the South. Miss Perham translated his ideas into a political creed, the significance of which she understood perhaps better than those who had instituted indirect rule.

Mr Creech-Jones seems to have been the first Secretary of State who treated her as something of an oracle, and gave her a footing in the Colonial Office. This official recognition, combined with personal friendships with leading officials resulting from her frequent visits to the Colonies, gave her an influence a little like that of Florence Nightingale in her later years. Newly appointed governors, and officials of all grades on leave, would constantly seek her advice.

Thus progress from colonialism through indirect rule to independence was probably quickened and the transition made less hazardous through her influence, though she herself suffered occasional qualms about the hazards of speed. She had the same reluctance to see her political conclusions put into practice as all scholars have to publish their work until they are completely satisfied that they have eliminated every possibility of error. She was never willing to acquiesce in Dr. Johnson's opinion that "in political regulation the good can never be complete; it can only be predominant".

She was appointed by the University to a Readership in Colonial Administration and was elected to the first official Fellowship of Nuffield College in 1939. One result of the war had been to make the condition of under-developed countries a subject of major economic and political importance, and colonial studies fitted easily into the College, and their acceptance was hastened by Miss Perham's single-minded devotion and personal popularity with her colleagues. But her heart was more in Africa than in Oxford, and in her personal research than in teaching: it was only for African students that she was ready to relax the exacting standards of academic quality which in general she tried to enforce.

Although she was involved in creating the traditions and reputation of a new College, particularly in the designing, decoration and furnishing, with John Piper, of the college chapel. She never held a college office; indeed, no such addition to her burdens would have been possible. That she did not wear herself out by her ceaseless activity was a marvel to those who knew her well, especially on her travels, the diaries of which were published as *African Apprenticeship* (1974) *East African Journey* (1976) and became the material for her BBC broadcasts, *The Time of My Life*.

She, as few scholars can do, combined the roles of scholar and publicist. She was a devoted member of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies (later "Overseas" was substituted for "in the Colonies" in the title) and of other relevant committees; but there her impact tended to be rather critical than constructive. She saw not only what needed amendment but also the difficulties in the way of every amendment that was proposed.

The creation of a flourishing school of colonial studies in Oxford was one of her major, and most cherished, achievements. In her early years she had been just a scholar working at her own chosen subject. Then she collected round her a small unofficial committee which met in her flat, where she also built up a collection of published and unpublished literature, of official and private documents on colonial administration which became the nucleus of the library of the Institute of Colonial Studies (later to be called Commonwealth). By the time she retired the Institute was one of the major teaching and research institutes in the University.

She was no blue-stocking; and she was an excellent speaker, whose impact on her audiences was enhanced by her striking good looks. Even after her retirement her active interest in the former Colonies did not languish, as her numerous letters and articles on current problems in *The Times* subsequently published as *The Colonial Sequence* (Vol 1, 1967, Vol 2, 1970) and elsewhere made abundantly clear. When she was over 70 she flew to Nigeria to use her influence, initially ineffective as it turned out, to bring about a settlement of the war in Biafra, by a personal appeal to Colonel Ojukwu.

Her major publications were: *Native Administration in Nigeria, The Life Of Lord Lugard*, and the Reith Lectures delivered in 1961-62. The second of the three was probably the most important, and would have been even more so if it could have been published 20 years earlier. It was in her comments on what Lord Lugard did — or could have done if the Colonial Office had allowed him — that her theories become most realistic.

She was made a CBE in 1948, a DCMG in 1965 and was elected FBA in 1961. She was a DLitt of Oxford, an hon LLD of St Andrews, an hon DLitt of Southampton, London and Cambridge, and an hon fellow of St Hugh's and Nuffield.

MR ROBERT CHRIS

Brian Glanville writes:

The death of Bob Chris, bookseller extraordinary, has robbed London not only of a fine, idiosyncratic figure, but of a true oasis. His little bookshop in Cecil Court, a narrow lane between Charring Cross Road and St Martin's Lane, had for some forty years been a refuge, a kind of club, for authors, actors, publishers and their travellers and librarians.

There, at various times, you might meet Graham Green, Michael Foot, John Wain, Danny Abse, Paul Theroux, Richard Ingrams. Before the war, when he opened his first bookshop in St Martin's Lane (a veteran bookseller looked in and bluntly advised him, "Never give credit to an actor") Evelyn Waugh used silently to sell him his review copies.

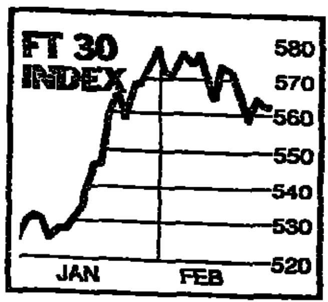
Chris was a Silenus figure, *a joli laid* of gruff charm and concealed kindness. Before his effective retirement, when the shop truly became a refuge rather than a place of business, he would describe himself as "a parasite on the libraries," but he was always immensely more. He was a splendid raconteur, his stories sometimes picaresque, sometimes in the style of Boccaccio.

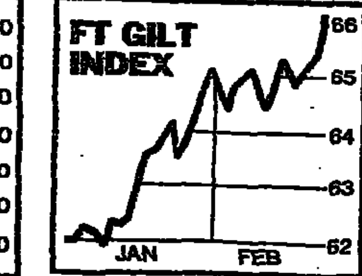
A crumbling carboard notice showed a man smoking a pipe, with the inscription, "Do not mistake my courtesy as a invitation to stay all day." In fact, few mistook his occasional gruffness as anything but the obverse of his good nature.

He loved books even if, as he admitted, the decades of living with them had reduced his ardour for reading them. In the cellar at Cecil Court there was a treasure trove of volumes; at home he had hundreds more. He and his magic shop circle were replaced.

BUSINESS NEWS

Attractive gilts





Stock market trading was dominated by the strength of gilt-edged stock. Against the background of the joint campaign being waged by European governments to bring down interest rates, gilts yielding 15 per cent, looked attractive. The increase in prime rates in the United States had little effect, given the present break in the relationship between sterling and the dollar. But equities fell on lack of demand.

Lloyds Bill: new moves

Oppoments of the Lloyd's Bill will try again in Parliament tonight to force through amendments against the wishes of the ruling committee of the London insurance market. The main amendments on divestment and the so-called "immunity" clause will be discussed. Clause 14, which would give a new ruling council of Lloyd's protection from being sued for damages by Lloyd's members, has already provoked considerable opposition although the Lloyd's committee remains adamant that the clause is nesessary. However, the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, representing some of the non-working members, has written to the committee calling for amendments to Clause 14.

China's 'signing on' fee

Western oil companies will have to pay a non-returnable "signing on" fee of between $10,000 (£5,400) and $40,000 (£21,600) if they want to bid for acreage in China's newly opened offshore waters. The Chinese government has told the oil industry that companies will be allowed to export a large part — at least 49 per cent — of any oil they find.

The oil search, page 13

Councils' debt at £39,606m

The total debt of local authorities in the United Kingdom rose by 8 per cent to £39,606m in the year to March 31, 1981. The debt is equivalent to £705 for every person in the United Kingdom, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy says in its 1981 *Return of Outstanding Debt.* The figures show that 73 per cent of the debt is created by spending on housing, followed by education and highways and transport. The total debt per capita varies significantly between authorities — an average £1,321 per capita debt in London compares with a £518 debt in English shire county areas.

Samba prices

Talbot has priced the base Samba LE at £2,994 which is £255 less than the comparable Metro City and £261 below the Fiesta Popular. Samba's GL version at £4,016 is £283 below the Metro HLE and £252 below the Fiesta L.

Bank to restructure

London merchant bank Henry Ansbacher, chaired by Mr Charles Williams, the former Price Commission chief, is about to announce a restructuring that will take it further up the banking league.

Touche Remnant, the country's largest investment trust group, is to take a large stake in the bank, whose three big shareholders are Lissaner, Grand Metropolitan and M & G. Ansbacher is already talking to Seascope, the shipping and insurance group.

Gas search plan

The Commission of the European Community is to propose on March 16 that the 10 member governments step up the search for gas in Europe to increase reserves and diversify long-term supplies. This would also reduce dependence on the Soviet Union, officials in Brussels said.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Market waits for ICI

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.3 up 0.1
FT Gilts 66.19 up 0.64
FT all-share 325.51 up 0.42
Bargains 16,991
(Friday's close)

ICI, the country's largest industrial group, with fourth quarter figures due on Thursday, will set the tone for the market this week. But the City will also be looking to the company's statement to judge how this barometer stock is faring in 1982.

Final figures for the year are expected to be in the £320m to £330m range. Some increase in the dividend is expected, followed in the present financial year by a full restoration to 1979 levels.

The quarterly figures will be examined to see how well the group has recovered from the disastrous 1980 performance. Then the combined effect of recession, destocking and currency movements slashed pretax profits from £613m to £284m, and cut the dividend for the full year from 32.8p to 24.3p.

ICI's response to the recession has been to cut capital expenditure from the 1979 level of £700m to just over £400m. The 1982 capital expenditure sum is likely to be down again. By end-1982 the domestic workforce will be down by 20,000 from the level in 1980, a fall of 23 per cent.

Full benefits of contraction will be felt this year, with pretax profits next year rising to £500m. But this is on the assumption of some upturn in economic activity, and on the elimination of losses from fibres, organics, petrochemicals and plastics.

Restructuring of the business is likely to continue this year, as will above-the-line redundancy charges. The group is estimating savings at £10m per 1,000 job losses, so the effect will be most noticeable in the sharply pruned fibres division.

In the longer term there is the prospect that the group will require further funds for expansion in the United States where a previous plan for acquisitions two years ago was halted by the recession. When this happens ICI will probably be transformed from being a lowly geared to a highly geared organization.

While the pharmaceutical and oil divisions look soundly based for the longer term, ICI still faces a turbulent period, with exchange rate fluctuations and one-off cost savings providing a short-term boost. But the shares, at 344p, are close to their 1981-82 high of 350p, considerably above the 266p they stood at when the third quarter results were announced last October.

Third-quarter figures from the electronics giant Plessey should show that the group has maintained the 33 per cent growth in pretax profits it had achieved at the halfway stage.

The group has transformed itself through rationalization into an electronic systems company, chiefly supplying the telecommunications and defence industries. There was a setback on the defence side at the halfway stage.

ECONOMIC VIEW

...ficial figures published today ...l provide a new clue about the ...ospects for economic revival in ...tain. The Government's com...site index of "longer lending" ...licators predicts the ups and ...wns of the economy about a ...ar ahead. This index has been ...ggesting that the recovery will ... very hesitant.

Other figures published today ...l show what has been ...ppening recently to retail sales. ...ese have been erratic in recent ...nths, but are expected to ...aken in the coming months. ...ter in the week new unemploy...ent figures will be published, ...th a suggestion that their might ... a fall in the jobless level.

DIARY

...day: Cyclical indicators for the ...ited Kingdom Economy (Jan). ...tail sales (Jan-provisional).
...morrow: Unemployment (Feb-pr)ovisional. Unfilled vacancies (F)eb-provisional).
...ednesday: Construction-new ...ders (Dec). Unemployment and ...filled vacancies (Jan-final). ...ployment in the production ...dustries (Dec).
...ursday: New vehicle registrations (Jan). Energy trends.
...iday: Sales and orders in the ...gineering industries (Nov). Car ...d commercial vehicle pro...ction (Jan-final).

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — INTERIMS: G.T. Asia (sterling) Fund (first quarter), JOS Holdings. FINALS: Abbey Panels Investments, Anglo-International Investment Trust, Charles Baynes, English and Scottish Investors, Investment Trust of Guernsey, Nottingham Manufacturing, Romney Trust.

TOMORROW — FINALS: Aquis Securities, Commercial Union, First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Holdings, "Investing in Success" Equities, Ernest Jones, National Westminister Bank, Vantona.

WEDNESDAY — INTERIMS: BPM Holdings, Eleco Holdings, Harrisons Malaysian Estates, Johnson Matthey (9 months), Wedgwood (39 weeks). FINALS — Carrington Viyella, Child Health Research Investment Trust, Hoover, Marchwiel, Moorside Trust, NCR.

THURSDAY — INTERIMS: Footwear Industry Investments Ltd, Plessey (9 months), Ramar Textiles, Scottish Investment Trust (1st quarter), Tor Investment Trust. FINALS — Cardinal Investment Trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, New Darien Oil Trust, St Andrew Trust, SKF, Ward Holdings, Westwood Dawes.

FRIDAY — INTERIM: Celtic Haven. FINALS: AI Industrial Products, Leopold Joseph Sterling Fund.

Saudi Arabia denies cutting oil production

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Saudi Arabia yesterday denied that it had cut oil production levels in response to the glut of oil on the world markets and falling prices.

In a formal statement, the Saudi authorities insisted that contrary to reports, it had not cut production to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels daily.

The world's biggest crude oil exporting nation, Saudi Arabia accepted a production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily as a result of demands made by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last November.

In a statement issued through the Saudi press agency, Shaikh Abdul Aziz Al-Turki, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, said that the country's crude production was "continuing within the framework of the announced ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily". He strongly denied reports that any decision had been taken to reduce production to the reported lower levels.

In spite of the denial, oil industry executives strongly believe that Opec will be unable to halt a fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels.

In New York, industry sources were quoted as saying that while not altering the official production ceiling, Saudi Arabia had taken steps to defend prices by allowing oil companies to lift a little less than their quotas so that output fell gradually.

Opec prices are aligned on a rate of $34 a barrel for the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude. But in recent weeks this has been quoted at below $29 on the non-contract spot market.

Other countries have already taken action, with Iran having cut prices by $2 a barrel. Amid unilateral action among some Opec members, Iraq has led demands for an emergency meeting of the Opec members before the next planned meeting in Ecuador on May 20. But it is considered unlikely that the Opec members will be able to draw up any concerted plan to stabilize prices before then.

The lack of a formal move by Saudi Arabia to cut production and steady the market has puzzled the oil industry since the Saudis have said that the country could meet its financial targets by producing only about 6 million barrels a day.

Belgium asks EEC for 12pc devaluation

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 21

Belgium today asked the other EEC governments to agree a 12 per cent devaluation of the Belgian franc as one of a series of austerity measures to salvage the national economy.

The hastily convened meeting of the EEC monetary committee, which suggested an 8 per cent devaluation, stressed the need to respect the overall balance of the European Monetary System. and to avoid competitive devaluations.

The meeting started with Mr Willy De Clercq Belgian Finance Minister arguing his case for a 12 per cent devaluation by detailing the drastic measures his government was taking this weekend to cure the country's economic ills.

In the past three years the Belgian franc has become the most heavily indebted currency in the western world as successive governments have spent about 550,000 million francs in trying to stave off devaluation, but this weekend Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, reluctantly agreed with his cabinet that the application would have to be made.

The new Danish Government decided to take advantage of the meeting to ask in its turn for a 7 per cent devaluation in the Danish kroner. Neither application received very enthusiastic support from other member



Mr Willy de Clerq yesterday

countries, most of whom considered the devaluations should have been made during the big readjustment of EMS currencies last October.

The strongest opposition came from France, which said it would accept only a 6 per cent devaluation. France precipitated the need for the realignment in October because the Bank of France was then paying out about £850m a week to support the French franc. Italy expressed the same opinion as France.

West Germany said a 12 per cent devaluation would mean a 22 per cent change in the franc's rate against the mark in five months, taking into account the 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark last October.

West Germany also argued the devaluation would increase inflation in Belgium, accentuating the difference between the two countries' economies instead of the economic convergence that was the aim of the EMS.

A serious complicating factor for Belgium itself was that Luxembourg refusing to devalue because its economy was perfectly sound. A change in the rate for the Belgian franc would have the effect of tearing apart the economic union between the two contries.

Moreover the practicalities of different rates for the banknotes and coins from each country, which circulate freely on both sides of their borders, had not been worked out.

Belgium had resisted devaluation in October on the technical grounds that it was in the hands of a caretaker government, which was not capable of taking such a decision. On coming to power, however, Mr Martens quickly adopted the view that only a more realistic value for the currency would give Belgium a chance to pull out of its economic problems.

In the negotiations Britain seemed prepared to accept the view that Belgium should be allowed to devalue, but by no more than between six and eight per cent. The agricultural countries, notably France and Ireland, were not prepared to go even that far.



Mr Herrmann: watching Japanese competition

Never alone with a watch

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The talking electronic watch introduced last year by the Trafalgar Watch Company of London is shortly to be succeeded by a message-speaking watch, a radio watch and a bleeper-call watch.

Mr Willy Herrmann, Trafalgar's chairman, who came to Britain from Czechoslovakia in the 1930s with only loose change in his pocket, is also planning a watch which can open garage doors by remote control and another that will be able to start a car from a distance and turn on its interior heater.

He is also watching carefully the launch in Japan of the first television watch, probably within two years.

Since last November nearly 35,000 talking watches, selling at nearly £60, have been sold into the trade by Trafalgar. On demand they speak the time, sound an alarm, give a second-by-second countdown and ring out an hourly chime.

There has been a big sale to blind people but they are also handy in darkened working conditions.

A German-speaking version comes out next month, and a Spanish version is planned.

The message watch, costing about £22.50, will be programmable by the user to speak messages of up to 12 letters long, giving reminders to make a telephone call or meet an appointment.

Whitehall's £400m error on jobless

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government is facing a new bill, running into hundreds of millions of pounds, to meet the soaring cost of the long-term unemployed. The reason is that Whitehall has badly miscalculated the number of people who would be out of work for more than a year. After 12 months on the dole, unemployment benefit ceases and the jobless are forced to apply for supplementary benefit.

Since the beginning of last year, the number of long-term unemployed has almost doubled to 860,000. This is a faster rate of increase than had been expected. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is seeking approval from Parliament for additional spending of £400m on supplementary benefit during the present financial year. This is on top of £100m approved by Parliament earlier in the year. Together, the sums amount to an extra 11 per cent on the total originally asked for, to cover spending on supplementary benefits.

This is a substantial increase. It is, for example, more than half what the Government intends to spend under the Youth Unemployment Programme.

It appears the Government could probably meet the increased cost of long-term unemployment out of its contingency reserve. However, there have been a number of calls on the reserve during the year, depleting it considerably.

What is less clear is the extent to which the additional spending on the long-term jobless has been allowed for in the expenditure plans for the next financial year starting in April.

The Treasury failed to see how fast total unemployment would rise and, consequently, the number of people who would be out of work for more than a year. At present, more than 28 per cent of the total jobless have been on the dole for longer than 12 months. At the beginning of last year, the proportion was less than 19 per cent.

Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Commission, estimated, in evidence to a House of Commons Select Committee that the number of long-term unemployed would rise to over one million this year.

As the long-jobless cease receiving unemployment benefit, there could be some savings for the National Insurance Fund if more people are forced on to supplementary benefit. But this is likely to fall a very long way short of the £500m extra being paid out in supplementary benefit this year. A further factor behind the extra spending has been the higher number of families where both parents have lost their jobs.

Long-term unemployment is now being seen as a problem that is just as important as youth unemployment.

Biffen: 'Threat to Western economics'

Controls on Japan 'may be needed'

By George Clark

Britain and other European governments will be forced to impose stiff controls on Japanese imports if opportunities do not open up for Western exporters in Japan, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade said yesterday.

Speaking on Independent Television;s Weekend World, Mr Biffen said he did not believe that such action was contrary to Mrs Thatcher's open trade policy.

"It does not mean that I believe in unconditional free trade. The threat that is presented by the success of the Japanese economy . . . is that it is intruding upon Western economies at a speed which simply is not socially acceptable," he said.

Research by the programme suggested that the United Kingdon's trade deficit with Japan would rise to £2,500m in 1985 compared with £1,200m last year. The deficit for the European Community as a whole could soar from £8,000m last year to £14,000m by 1985.

Comet to announce new chief this week

By Sally White

Comet Radiovision is to announce a new managing director this week. He will replace Mr Edmund Pears, whose resignation was disclosed at meetings in the City last week by Mr Michael Hollingbery, the chairman.

Mr Hollingbury, whose family founded the business in the 1930's and still hold 35 per cent of the equity, stresses that there has not been a dispute between the men. It seems more a case of the business not being big enough for a managing director and a chairman who works full-time in the business. "I think he finds that there is not sufficient to do in a company of our size," Mr Hollingbery said.

Comet's share price suffered last week from the news that the jewelry and do-it-yourself sides of the business are still ailing.

Mr Hollingbery sounded rueful yesterday that he had been "full and frank" with the stockbrokers he saw last week. "But I think you must," he said The share price fell to 108p at the end of last week, down from 123p on Monday

The traditional side of the business, the electrical stores, are doing well.

Improvements in this side of the business helped the group to raise profits before tax by 12.5 per cent to £7.2m for the year to last August. But Comet has been suffering from the very high hopes held for it, built on its growth in the late 1970s, when profit rises of about 50 per cent were common.

Steel port for coal export

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The National Coal Board is considering exporting coal through British Steel's port facilities at Hunterston, Ayrshire, as part of its drive to shift as much surplus coal as it can through overseas sales.

Last year, the coal board exported nine million tons of coal and one million tons of coke. Its customers included several Eastern block countries, including Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia.

In 1979 coal exports totalled only about 2.5 million tons. Coal was shipped out from the board's two main locations in South Wales and Humberside.

Since then, the board has also started to export coal from ports in the North east, Cumberland and Scotland.

The Hunterston facilities have plenty of spare capacity, and could be converted quite cheaply to handle coal exports.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, has defended his policy of exports against the criticism that he is simply dumping coal abroad at a loss. While the exports are certainly not profitable, Sir Derek says that it is cheaper to sell the coal abroad than it is to pay the cost of keeping it in stock in Britain.

It is far from certain that the coal board will be able to maintain its level of exports this year, although it will again be producing more than it needs.

BL market share climbs 6 pc

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL, licking its wounds this weekend after the end of the four-week strike at its truck plants, has received good news from the car market. The company's share of domestic sales has been pulled back to more than 20 per cent from last month's dismal 14 per cent.

This sharp increase in sales, even if it can be sustained for the whole of February, will not be enough, however, to bring BL back to its 1981 position. For the first two months of last year, the company won 19.16 per cent of sales but industry figures show its share this year so far is running at 16.5 per cent.

Imported cars appear once again to be taking in increasing share of sales. The two-month figure for imports fell from 58.6 per cent in 1980 to 53.3 per cent last year but has crept back to more than 56 per cent.

Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, is confident that the company will achieve a 20 per cent market penetration this year, a target narrowly missed in 1981.

A slightly higher share is forecast by Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, who estimates that if the total market rises from last year's 1.48 million cars to more than 1.5 million then BL could increase its share by 1 per cent, which means the sale of an extra 15,000 cars.

Confirmation of this trend during the next few weeks would be welcomed particularly by Sir Michael, who is to announce the company's annual results in mid-March.

These will show that the 1980 record net loss of £535.5m has been cut to nearer £500m and the chairman, delivering his last set of results before leaving the company in November, is expected to repeat his belief that BL is set to break even by the end of next year.

Another point to emerge from the figures for the first two and a half weeks of February is that after a poor start in January, when the market was down by 16 per cent on a year earlier mainly because of the bad weather, sales are recovering. By the end of last week, sales had reached about 82,000 compared with 122,745 for the whole of February, 1981.

The two-month total so far of 196,000 sales compares with 258,000 for January and February last year, which now looks like being exceeded.

Ford, the market leader, has slipped to under 28 per cent this month but is maintainig a share of about 30 per cent over the two months. Volkswagen/Audi has consolidated its position at the top of the league table for so-called traditional importers with a year-to-date share of about 7.4 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent a year ago.

OECD warning to Socialists

Bleak economic forecast for Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Feb 21

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development has warned the Socialist Government of Greece that its economic policies for 1982 could result in 28 per cent inflation, a deficit of £1,500m, a further decline in private investments and, for the first time, sizable unemployment.

The warning is implicit in a draft economic survey prepared by the OECD secretariat. The draft will be completed and published only after the organization makes allowance for the comments and objections of the Government.

The 44-page draft has been leaked by the Opposition although it blames the previous Conservative Government for allowing the economy to deteriorate rapidly in 1981, a year of stagnant output and gross domestic product, explosive increases in public spending, a rapid fall in investments, a 25 per cent annual inflation rate, and the external deficit at a record level.

The OECD experts are apparently worried that the four-month-old Socialist Government, by granting hefty pay increases and reducing working time, could accelerate price and cost increases, leading to inflationary pressures as well as a further loss of international competitiveness.

The draft says that if the effective exchange rate is technically assumed to be stable in 1982, and there are no important changes in commodity and oil prices "the year-on-year rise on consumer prices would be about 28 per cent and higher throughout the year."

Loss of competitiveness would be bound to affect exports and, possibly, widen the current external deficit which is projected at £1,500m at the end of 1982.

The report expects private investments to fall for several reasons, including the uncertainty over the new government's industrial policy as regards taxes (the budget for 1982 will be tabled at the end of the month), investment incentives (the relevant law to replace the rescinded 1981 incentive regulations is still outstanding), and the so-called "socialization" of big industry.

Yet another deterrent for investors, according to the OECD specialists, is the loss of profitability as a result of the government's liberal labour and wage policies. There can be reservations about the suitability of a policy approach which seems to seek a recovery of output largely through cost-increasing measures, it says.

The report concludes by observing that unless inflation is brought under control and progress begins to be made in shifting resources to productive investment and improving competitiveness, a significant rise in May could result.

The government has, however, dismissed this pessimistic outlook as "sheer speculation", and has promised that when the completed survey is published next month, "those who hastened to celebrate over this criticism, will be severely disappointed".

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	98¼	+⅛	8.408	13.633
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	97 7/16	● ..	9.493	14.074
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	96⅛	+⅛	9.103	13.616
1000m	Exch	3% 1983	94	+⅛	3.192	9.453
1550m	Treas.	12% 1983	98¼	●+¼	12.213	13.851
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	95⅞	+¼	9.648	12.571
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	99⅛	..	13.584	13.882
900m	Exch	10% 1983	95	+⅛	10.526	13.188
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	90	-⅛	6.110	11.506
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	96	+¼	11.718	13.611
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	99⅝	+¼	14.052	14.181
1250m	Exch	3% 1984	83½	+¼	3.593	11.272
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	95¾	● ..	12.533	14.000
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	101¼	+⅞	14.815	14.464
1000m	Exch Cv	12% 1985	94¼	● ..	12.734	14.378
1250m	Treas	3% 1985	77¾	+¼	3.859	11.399
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	91⅞	+⅞	12.515	14.618
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	92⅞	+¼	13.189	14.771
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	91⅛	●+⅛	12.894	14.782
500m	Treas	3% 1986	74	+¼	4.058	10.807
1150m	Treas	12% 1986	90¾	+1	13.224	14.976
600m	Treas	8¾% 1984-86	82½	+⅜	10.303	13.973
1000m	Exch	14% 1986	96	+1	14.580	15.208
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	93⅞	+⅞	14.117	15.045
MEDIUMS						
550m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	78¾	+1¼	8.472	13.779
1250m	Treas	12% 1987	91¾	+1⅛	13.625	15.201
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	77½	+1¼	10.080	13.540
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	62⅞	..	4.644	11.647
600m	Treas	11½% 1989	84¾	+1	13.575	15.118
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	65⅛	..	7.864	12.545
850m	Treas	13% 1990	92½	+1½	14.267	14.953
1000m	Exch	12½% 1990	87½	● ..	14.137	15.022
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	75⅛	+1⅜	11.214	13.670
2000m	Treas	11¾% 1991	85¼	+1½	14.012	15.115
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	63⅞	+1⅛	9.324	13.072
800m	Exch	11% 1991	83⅞	+1½	13.709	14.917
850m	Treas	12¾% 1992	89⅞	+1⅜	14.367	14.957
600m	Treas	10% 1992	76⅜	+1⅜	13.101	14.576
1150m	Exch	12¼% 1992	86	●+1¼	14.237	14.922
1000m	Exch	13½% 1992	91¼	● ..	14.635	14.978
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	88½	+1¼	14.350	14.881
600m	Fund	6% 1993	58½	● ..	10.199	12.972
1250m	Treas	13¾% 1993	95⅞	+1⅞	14.759	15.005
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	97⅞	●+1⅞	14.651	14.923
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	95⅝	+1⅞	14.841	15.140
1350m	Exch	12½% 1994	86½	+1⅞	14.450	14.925
900m	Treas	9% 1994	73½	+1½	12.732	13.987
1500m	Treas	12% 1995	84⅛	+1⅞	14.318	14.855
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	46⅛	+⅛	6.603	10.895
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	75⅛	+1⅜	13.718	14.603
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	92	+2	14.410	14.719
800m	Treas	14% 1996	95¼	+2	14.890	15.033
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	69⅞	● ..	12.877	13.938
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	106⅛	+2⅜	15.036	14.998
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	94⅞	+1⅞	14.522	14.730
1000m	Treas IL	2% 1996	93½	●-⅛	2.136	2.526
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	46½	+½	6.634	10.340
LONGS						
1500m	Treas	13¾% 1997	92⅞	+2	14.527	14.727
1000m	Exch	10½% 1997	76⅜	+2	13.763	14.398
800m	Treas	8¾% 1997	68½	●+1⅜	12.815	13.744
1000m	Exch	15% 1997	104¼	+2⅛	15.055	15.053
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	60¼	+1⅞	11.606	13.013
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	109¼	+2⅜	15.040	14.996
2100m	Exch	12% 1998	87⅞	+2	14.283	14.571
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	72⅞	+1⅜	13.239	13.874
2900m	Exch	12¼% 1999	84⅛	● ..	14.336	14.581
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	78⅜	+1¼	13.636	14.206
1050m	Treas	13% 2000	91½	+2	14.495	14.629
1250m	Treas	14% 1998-01	98⅛	+2⅛	14.804	14.857
1550m	Exch	12% 1999-02	85⅛	+2	14.269	14.462
1800m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	94⅞	+2⅛	14.660	14.720
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	81¼	●+2	14.020	14.184
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	36⅛	+⅛	9.622	11.438
2050m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	90¼	+2	14.286	14.353
1000m	Treas IL	2% 2006	88⅛	..	2.271	2.670
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	66	+1⅛	12.715	13.071
2500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	84¼	+1⅞	14.115	14.219
1250m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	92⅞	● ..	14.373	14.401
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	46½	●+1⅛	11.770	12.151
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	61½	+1¼	12.726	12.867
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	89⅞	+2⅛	13.717	13.729
361m	Consols	4%	29⅛	+⅛	13.553	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	28⅛	+½	12.637	..
216m	Conv	3½%	33⅞	+½	10.858	..
58m	Treas	3%	22⅞	+⅛	13.895	..
273m	Consols	2½%	19⅜	+⅛	12.961	..
476m	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	19½	+⅛	13.508	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	101	+¼	5.558	13.192
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	88⅞	+½	6.848	14.180
8m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	89½	+¼	6.494	15.843
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	38	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½% 81-83	90½	+¼	..	..
—	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	235	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	64	..	..	..
7m	Malaya	7½% 78-82	97	+¼	7.730	14.936
14m	N Z	7¼% 86-92	60⅛	+½	12.111	15.059
12m	N Z	7½% 83-86	78⅜	+⅛	9.678	14.765
—	Peru	6% Ass	150	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	141	+1	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	90	+2	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	40½	..	..	..
—	Uruguay	3½%	94	..	..	..
—	Zimbabwe	Ann 81-88	5	-344	..	..

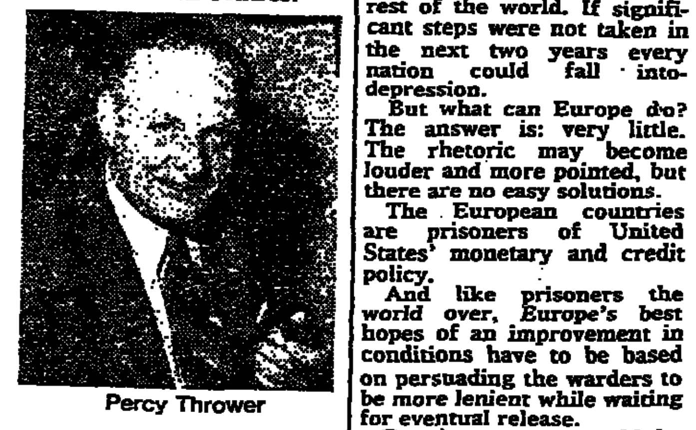
INTER-CITY PEOPLE

SHREWSBURY

Up Percy's garden path

Could the TV gardener Percy Thrower find himself competing against himself on his own home turf?

Thrower's appointment as horticultural adviser to the supermarket group Tesco involves the renaming of all 12 of the group's garden centres, as well as new ones to be opened in Cardiff, Swansea and Abingdon. They are to be renamed Percy Thrower Garden Centres.



Percy Thrower

But Tesco had just won planning permission for a big new store at Featherbed Lane, Shrewsbury, which is only the other side of town from Thrower's place, the Percy Thrower Gardening Centre. Could there be two different Percy Thrower centres in the same town?

Thrower tells me from Shrewsbury: "I don't know if the store will have a garden centre, but I would have thought a place like that would have. I supposed it could cause problems but I'll face it when it comes."

And over at Tesco's HQ at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, an aide of chairman and chief executive Leslie Porter told me: "At this stage there's nothing that mentions a garden centre on the planning application, but that's not to say because the size of the store is so substantial, that it wouldn't have a garden centre."

NORTH WALES

Picture post

Falcon Hildred is an industrial designer who lives near Blaenau Ffestiniog and has spent the last decade building up "Worktown", not a place but a pictorial record of nineteenth century British industrial towns.

Worktown records in site sketches and coloured studies the places where people lived, worked and played — places which are fast disappearing — and the exhibition has been touring the country for the past five years.

On Wednesday, however, the exhibition will have its first showing in London, where it will be at the Royal Institute of British Architects until March 25.

From London Worktown goes on to Bradford Industrial Museum, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum and then to its permanent venue at Hildred's home near Blaenau. Hildred is hard at work producing prints and postcards of his work to finance Worktown through the next decade.

FIFE

Take the floor



Ronald Barlow

Remember linoleum? Ronald Barlow does. Barlow is managing director of Nairn Floors at Kirkcaldy and he is about to spend about £750,000 modernising the linoleum plant there.

Plastics such as vinyl began to price out linoleum in the 1960's and Nairn is now one of only three makers in the world. That is beginning to change as commercial users once again cover the floors of their premises with the more durable lino, which is not oil based and therefore is not always much dearer.

Barlow is spending part of the money on a new steam-generating plant — using the locally-mined Fife coal.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr L. B. Whittaker has become chairman and chief executive of Evershed Power-Optics.

Mr G. A. H. Watts has been appointed a director of Electrical Press. Mr Watts is a director of The British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Kenneth Edwards has been appointed deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry and takes up his new duties on March 11.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

No easy answers to Europe's interest rates dilemma

Brussels

European leaders are becoming increasingly worried about the direction of American economic policy.

Last Wednesday Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the anticipated American Budget deficits were likely to lead to higher interest rates and worsening economic problems for the rest of the world. If significant steps were not taken in the next two years every nation could fall into depression.

But what can Europe do? The answer is: very little. The rhetoric may become louder and more pointed, but there are no easy solutions.

The European countries are prisoners of United States' monetary and credit policy.

And like prisoners the world over, Europe's best hopes of an improvement in conditions have to be based on persuading the warders to be more lenient while waiting for eventual release.

To plan escape would be extremely difficult and lead those taking part in the break out into unknown dangers. There is always the path to early release through good conduct, but in obtaining this objective the whim of the jailer can be just as important as the efforts made by the individual.

This is the grim situation that has been facing the central banks and treasuries of the member states of the European Community since President Reagan announced his plans for massive budget deficits in the 1983 fiscal year and subsequent years.

The budget plans combined with soaring money supply figures have fueled a further rise in United States interest rates and provoked a renewed flow of funds into the dollar.

The Reagan package could not have come at a worse time for the European Community. Despite more than 10 million unemployed, its best hope had been that 1982 would produce modest growth of around two per cent. Now even this target, which would lead to no reduction in the 10 million unemployed, is threatened by events on the other side of the atlantic.

High and rising dollar interest rates force the non-American industrial countries to choose between increasing their domestic interest rates at the risk of deepening the recession, allowing a depreciation of their currencies at the risk of increased imported inflation, or interfering with what signs there are of economic revival, in the hope of emerging at the other end of a high interest rate period with as low an inflation rate as possible.

Although M Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister, has often expressed the wish for a concerted European interest rate policy to counter that of the United States, this possible line of escape has never been discussed sufficiently to form the basis of a coherent proposal.

To more conservative spirits such as Herr Hans Matthöfer, The West German Finance Minister, Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, The German Federal Bank president, and Britain's Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, such suggestions, with their implied purpose of depressing European interest rates in defiance of American monetary policy, have the plausibility of defying gravity.

As a result, the European response to Mr Reagan's budgetary and monetary policies, has inevitably been a staid one.

Although European economic policy makers are prepared to express anger and frustration in private (and occasionally, like Chancellor Schmidt, to let fly an overt reprimand) their public approach to the United States had tended to be conciliatory in the hope of extracting some prospect of cooperation with Washington.

Last week, it was the turn of Belgium's Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens to tread the well worn path to Washington to complain about American interest rates, point out the damage they were doing to the Atlantic alliance and see if there was any scope for joint action.

Mr Martens was luckier than most. Because Belgium holds the EEC presidency he managed to see President Reagan, with whom, in Mr Reagan's words, he had "a very fruitful discussion of the economy, economic trade and what we can do to be mutually helpful".

Equally predictably Mr Martens was told that the "outlook for the Western economy as a whole is good and we'll get over the short term problems".

In the face of such platitudes, it is hardly surprising that the Europeans want to do somthing to give themselves a measure of monetary autonomy.

But it is equally clear from the outcome of last week's meeting of EEC Finance Ministers here that there is no quick and easy way to widen their scope for independent action.

Europe's subservience to American interest rate developments and budgetary policy is fundamentally a reflection of the weaknesses of the European economy itself.

If international investors believed that the EEC's economic house was in order, they would be less likely to shift funds in pursuit of high American interest rates. But in addition to mass unemployment. The EEC is suffering from hugh trade deficits with Japan and the United States. High budget deficits in most member states and a high average rate of inflation.

So while finance ministers agreed last week that efforts should be stepped up to persuade the United States to modify its policies and monetary techniques and join the Europeans in what Mr Willy de Clercq, the Belgian Finance Minister, called "real consultations" on obtaining a consensus on monetary, fiscal and currency policies, stress was also placed on the need for the European countries to put their own house in order.

In EEC jargon, this means doing more to create a "convergence" of economic performance among the countries of the Community. Convergence is a difficult goal to reach at the best of times. There is no "mechanism" to produce it. The goal, as Mr de Clercq pointed out, is reached through a coordination of national policies in the direction of financial and economic rectitude.

To illustrate the problems of the Community one need look no further than France. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the policies chosen by President Mitterrand's government in France are likely to lead to increased inflation in that country, while inflation is set to decrease modestly elsewhere in the Community. Such developments represent a divergence of economic performance rather than convergence.

Because the individual economies of the EEC are diverging rather than converging, it is prudent to view with a certain scepticism the planned further development of the European Monetary System (EMS).

The ministers agreed last week to continue work on various improvements to the EMS with a view to decisions being taken at the European summit in March, in time to celebrate three years relatively trouble free operation of the monetary system and 25 rather more fraught years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome setting up the Community.

The ideas under consideration are not in themselves bad. Various ways of increasing the attractiveness of the European currency unit to make it a more acceptable vehicle of settling debts between central banks and increase its use by private borrowers and lenders and modifying technical aspects of the system governing the creation of ECUs and intra-marginal intervention.

Assuming that the more important goal of convergence is pursued, it is doubtful whether even the sceptical West Germans would object too greatly to these modest aims.

But what is baffling is the apparent belief that tinkering with the EMS will somhow open the way to monetary cooperation with the United States.

In his speech to the European Parliament last week M Gaston Thorn the Commission President, after enumerating the various internal measures planned for the EMS, said: "but there is an external dimension to development of the EMS, which is particularly critical in the present world situation: the gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation, organised in the first instance with the United States, will be a vital factor in the success of the EMS in the near future."

The problem is that this external dimension cannot be created as long as the United States authorities refuse to cooperate in monetary affairs with the Europeans. The United States refusal to abandon "benign neglect" of the dollar on foreign exchange markets or cease their destructive habit of announcing the money supply figures weekly, augurs ill for the "gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation."

The danger for the Europeans is that when faced with this blockage, they will get bogged down in internal "improvement" of the EMS, simply because they have to be seen to be taking action on the monetary front.

In this case the prisoner would be decorating his cell rather than earning remission or persuading his captors to let him free.

Peter Norman

Business Editor

The Amersham reaction

To many people the £1750m of gamblers' money that headed for the Government's latest privatization offering, Amersham International, has been unedifying. It has once again labelled the City as the nation's chief repository of greed.

And Amersham is not an isolated case. British Aerospace, a year ago, and Cable and Wireless, last autumn, were similar tales if on a lesser scale.

Outside observers, and some inside ones too, can only believe something is wrong with the method by which securities are sold to the public. And doubly so when the offer is from the Government. For in the cases of all three recent issues, it might be argued that the low offer prices effectively robbed the Exchequer of funds sufficient to build a hospital or several schools. But is there any better way of handling these sales?

One of the more general criticisms levelled at the present system for privatization is that it is all part of a Tory conspiracy to do well for its City supporters. Alternatively, it is part of a City conspiracy to rip off the Government and, by extension, the taxpayer.

The instinctive collective desire to make a quick dollar and organized conspiracy are not, I think, quite the same thing. But if the Government felt it was being poorly served by the City in its privatization programme, it does have the option to do something about it.

At its most radical that would mean reducing the role of the private issuing houses and instead channelling privatization through the biggest issuing house of all, namely the Bank of England.

I doubt somehow that this is a role that the Bank would relish. For a start it would find it rather ironic that it should be asked to expand its issuing activities having itself been the butt of so much criticism over the years — not least from the politicians — for the way in which it has handled the issuing of Government debt.

But leaving the channels of issue aside for the moment, could the issuing process itself be improved? The present method of an offer for sale at a predetermined price effectively means the issuing parties making a guess at what investors will be prepared to pay for stock.

The basic factor in the issuers' mind is always that the issue must be a success. Stock left with the underwriters is considered a far greater disaster than the embarrassment of an Amersham situation. Consequently, there is an inbuilt tendency to underprice.

There are several defences to this. The main point however is that a floatation that leaves investors with money in their pockets tend both to encourage them to participate in subsequent issues as well as giving the company a status that may well serve it in good stead for its own future fund raising.

In other words, some giveaway over the short term might pay for itself on the longer view. And that, it is argued, is a point even the Government should accept when balancing the long-term interests of the companies it sells against the more immediate interests of the taxpayer.

The argument holds a certain amount of truth but is far from conclusive. Good quality issues should always find buyers without investors needing to be virtually guaranteed a substantial short-term profit. Certainly, the possibility of investors being given, say, a £200m first day premium on a Bristol issue should be unthinkable.

But in that case what are the other options? The most obvious is some form of auction or tender. But this is often objected to on the grounds that it is a more sophisticated form of sale in which the institutions are likely to walk all over the smaller investors — precisely the opposite of what the Government wants to see.

There are however various forms of tender. Certainly, the stocks could be put on general offer and allotted solely to the highest bidders. But there could also be an intermediate tender with stock first allotted to a relatively small group of principal underwriters.

They would bid whatever they felt would leave them with a small turn when making secondary offering to the general public. Some form of wieghted tender could be used to discourage a cartel approach, eg the top four or six bidders taking all.

Conceivably too, stock could be tendered in this way and then simply fed into the market without a further formal offering. Or the Government could even use the Bank of England to feed stock directly into the market as with a gilt-edged tap stock.

There are plenty of possible permutations and it will be a sad day if the Treasury/Bank of England on the one hand and the private sector issuers on the other cannot come up with something better for the future.

Money market

Problem still

The full January banking figures last week confirmed that the Bank of England's Issue Department continues to stand as a major lender to the private sector as a result of its heavy bill purchases to relieve market liquidity shortages. Since mid-January that role will have expanded still further, and it is going to be interesting to see how the authorities play their hand over the next few weeks.

Last Thursday the Bank decided the appropriate way to deal with the impact of the Amersham issue was through a reduction in the amount of money the banks were obliged to hold with the discount houses and by making up the difference by doing its own lending to the discount sector. Amersham was, however,a short term situation and the Bank's temporary measures will be unwound later this week as money is returned to unsuccessful applicants.

No sooner will the Bank be over the Amersham problem, however, than it will be faced with what it has already warned the discount houses is likely to be an unusual week. The March 1 tranche of Petroleum Revenue Tax of perhaps £1,500m or so may actually drain the markets of less than £1,000, depending on the extent to which the oil companies meet the payment through realiszing certificates of tax deposit.

But other factors too are likely to run against the banking sector that week and some dealers excect the overall shortage to approach £2,000m — with no prospect of the shortage being immediately unwound.

Doubtless the authorities will cope with the situation as well as they have done with similar weeks in the past. But the case for adding to the commercial bill a greater range of public sector paper for an open market operations must be growing stronger. Is it time to dust down the file on 6 and 12-month treasury bills?

LENDING TO PRIVATE SECTOR
monthly change £m.

	By Banks	Com. bills in Issue Dep't	total
July	+591	183	+408
Aug	+547	+910	+1,457
Sept	+1,399	913	+1,205
Oct	+643	+133	+776
Nov	+833	+1,718	+2,551
Dec	+513	+558	+1,071
Jan	+358	+1,323	+1,681
Total	+4,884	+4,226	+9,150

Searching for China's offshore oil riches

The opening up of a major unexplored oil province which some enthusiasts already bill as a potential new Saudi Arabia is bound to be an exciting moment for the oil industry: and last week's long-awaited decision by the Chinese Government to launch the bidding for exploration rights in its vast offshore waters was just that.

Oil companies have reacted with a mixture of pleasure and relief to the new formal overtures from Peking. Since the Chinese first indicated four years ago that they wanted to use foreign expertise and capital to develop their virtually uncharted offshore oil potential, the companies have carried out extensive seismic surveys in the Yellow and South China Seas.

But they have become increasingly frustrated by the bureaucratic delays and governmental dithering which has held up the start of the exploration phase proper.

Indeed, some pessimistic oilmen had come to fear that all the uncertainty surrounding the political fate of China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, chief architect of the recent "open door" policy of greater economic links with the West, might be putting the oil development project in jeopardy.

Those fears have now been allayed by last week's decision: and the oil companies will soon be able to start drilling — which will prove one way or another whether China's promise as a potentially large offshore oil producer really is as great as the seismic work suggests.

The 46 foreign oil companies which took part in the seismic surveys have been told that they have until the end of next month to inform the Chinese Government of whether they are willing to bid for acreage. The bids are then expected to be called for in the next few months, and allocated shortly afterwards — opening the way for the first wells to be drilled early next year.

In the meantime, the Chinese have set up a national state oil corporation (CNOOC), and issued draft regulations covering how and in what form oil development should proceed. Companies have not yet seen model contracts in final form or the crucial tax laws that will determine the viability and profitability of the operations: but they are confident, that initially at least, the terms will be no more — and possibly slightly less — onerous than those in most other oil producing countries in these Opec-inspired days.

Among the western oil companies taking part are all the oil majors, including B.P., Shell and Exxon, several state-backed national oil corporations such as Canada's Petrocan and Brazil's Petrobras, and three small British independent companies, Tricentrol, Cluff Oil and Berkeley Exploration.

The crucial question for all of them is: how big are the offshore China reserves going to be? The industry's attitude to the prospects is both optimistic yet still cautious.

Those headline-grabbing claims that China's reserves could prove to be as large as those of the Opec's giant Saudi Arabia — reiterated only two weeks ago by a senior energy economist at the American bank Chase Manhattan — are dismissed as hyperbole by most oilmen.

"The geology is certainly very interesting," says Basil Butler, head of B.P.'s international exploration and production operations. "But as nobody has done any proper drilling yet, to compare offshore China with Saudi Arabia at this juncture is meaningless."

However there is hope in the oil industry—shared by B.P. — that the area will prove to be at least another North Sea.

The seismic has shown that there are more than 100 large and potentially oil-bearing geological structures under China's continental shelf, particularly in the South China Sea, around Hainan Island and to the south of Hong Kong, Macao and Canton.

"There are lots of these large structures, and they look very attractive," says Tony Fox, exploration manager at Tricentrol. "At this stage we cannot tell whether they are oil traps or not, although there is every indication that they are."



Drilling for oil off China — the industry hope it will prove to be another North Sea.

Drilling carried out by the Chinese and the Japanese in the shallow waters off the Gulf of Bohai, between Korea and north China, has already led to a number of oil strikes. Other discoveries have been made just off the coast in south China.

The attraction of offshore China for the oil companies is the sheer scale of the acreage available. Of the seven main areas covered by the seismic surveys, only about a third is being made available in the initial bidding. But that covers 60,000 square miles, equivalent to the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

Technically, the challenge is not too demanding for the oil industry — at least in theory. Although the licence areas in the South China Sea fall away sharply to water depths of more than 3,000ft (beyond the capacity of industry's existing technology), most of the attractive prospects are in less than 600ft of water.

In the Yellow Sea, where BP drilled two stratographic test wells last year, the water is only 30ft deep 120 kilometres from the shore. By comparison the largest oil platform in the North Sea, BP's Magnus development, stands in 600ft of water. And unlike the North Sea, where storms and bad weather make drilling impossible for several weeks each year, drilling should be possible nearly all year round off China. The only worry which the industry can see is the problem of intermittent tyhoons, which will probably lead to the temporary evacuation of rigs and platforms.

The real technical difficulties are likely to come from the Chinese insistence that oil companies use local equipment and employees whenever possible. China has its own onshore oil industry, and produces as much oil from its inland fields (two million barrels a day) as the North Sea.

But its equipment is rudimentary. Oil companies are worried that, unless they can provide their own, the lack of inadequacy of Chinese rigs, supply boats, drill pipes and helicopters will put a brake on the pace of development. Communication is also bound to be a serious problem.

The "best case" forecasts oil companies can make predict the first oil could start flowing from China in 1986/7, and that, assuming the potential is realized, (a big if) production could build up to 1.5 or 2 million barrels a day by the mid-1990s.

To put that in perspective, two million barrels of oil a day is a little under five per cent of present world production. However, as nearly 10 per cent of non-Opec supplies, Chinese oil could well have a significant effect on the international oil market.

The Chinese have stipulated that all oil found offshore must be landed on the mainland in the first instance, but have told oil companies that they will be able to keep and export at least 49 per cent of what they find.

The Chinese will badly need oil for internal use, as their onshore fields should decline in the later 1980s, and their huge population puts constant pressure on indigenous energy supplies.

And their need for foreign currency earnings will be just as great, so they will almost certainly be obliged to export the bulk of what is found.

A great deal for both East and West therefore hangs on how willingly the Chinese continental shelf yields up its riches. A measure of what is at stake is the capital required to exploit their offshore oil. It is estimated at £15,000m or more — and much of that will have to come from Western oil companies and banks.

Jonathan Davis

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11¼%. £10,000 up to £50,000 12¼% £50,000 and over 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

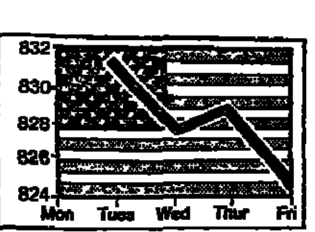
Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,224	ABI Hd 10% CULS	123	-1	10.0	8.1	—	—
4,052	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
1,075	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
12,342	Bardon Hill	202	-2	9.7	4.8	9.8	12.1
5,494	Deborah Services	71	-6	6.0	8.5	3.5	6.7
4,143	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1
11,911	Frederick Parker	83	+2	6.4	7.7	4.2	8.1
941	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—	—
3,858	IPC	95	-1	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
2,544	Isis Conv Pref	106	+1	15.7	14.8	—	—
2,404	Jackson Group	95	+1	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
15,458	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
2,550	Robert Jenkins	250	+4	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8
2,880	Scruttons "A"	58	+2	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
3,930	Torday & Carlisle	161	-3	10.7	6.6	5.2	9.6
2,885	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
2,102	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
3,967	Unilock Holdings	26	-1	3.0	11.5	4.6	7.9
9,506	Walter Alexander	75	+2	6.4	8.5	4.9	8.7
5,274	W. S. Yeates	226	+2	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS

MARKETS ROUND-UP

US shares expected to see-saw



Stock prices on wall Street are expected to rally this week in response to falling interest rates and a larger than expected drop in the money supply.

In response to the $3,100m fall in the money suppy announced on Friday interest rsates began to fall. The rate for three months Treasury bills, for example, fell about ¾ of a point to close at 13.2 per cent, down from 14.74 per cent during the week.

This was in marked contrast to recent weeks when money supply figures consistently came in higher than expected, sparking fears that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit and push up interest rates.

Those fears depressed the stock market since high interest rates provide high yields in other types of investments such as Treasury bills and long-term government bonds.

Last week the Dow Jones industrial average fell 9 points to close at 824.01. A late rally on Friday saved the market from closing at its lowest level since May 15, 1980, when the Dow hit 822.53.

Much of the 4.66 point loss on Friday was attributed to nervous selling by traders afraid that disappointing money supply figures would cause the market to decline for the ninth Monday in a row.

The good news of the Federal Reserve should prevent that from happening but traders are not optimistic about how long a rally will last.

Experts believe that many investors are waiting to get out of stocks when their prices rise and predict that the market will continue to rise and fall erratically.

Many expect the Dow to fall to 730 sometime in May before rising again.

SINGAPORE

Bulls return

Predictions that Singapore's prolonged bear market would continue in weeks to come were challenged with a sudden return of the bulls on Friday. The improved sentiment was even more surprising in a week that saw one of the worst recorded drops since last January, when the *Straits Times* index reached 800.

At the close of the week's trading, the index had climbed 13.01 points in one day, to reach 753.01

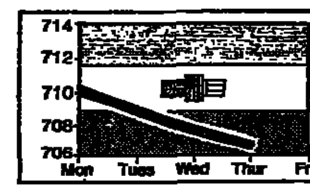
Even the results of Sime Darby, the Malaysian-based trading and plantations company could not dampen the surge of confidence. Sime's pretax profits for the six months ended December 31 fell 27.2 per cent to M$102.9m (£23.9m) from M$141.03m in the previous comparable period. The company blamed the fall on losses in its Western division and poor earnings in its Tractors Malaysia division.

The market will probably remain fragile this week. Generally speaking, it is viewed as oversold and increasingly expensive relative to Hongkong.

Lyall and Evatt, brokers, said that a truer reflection of current value would be a drop to 620 points. They advised investors to diversify overseas

JOHANNESBURG

Oil issue



Oil fuel supply, the area in which South Africa is most vulnerable, is an issue that should have a bearing on the performance of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this week with both Sasol, which extracts oil from coal, and AECI (African Explosives) due to report.

The market expects another public issue of Sasol shares and also a dividend on Sasol Two. The country's second-oil-from-coal plant. There is also the chance that it will announce plans to build a fourth plant, which would give a boost to the heavy industrial and construction sectors of the economy at a time when the big orders are running out.

There may also be news of South Africa's off-shore oil hunt off the southern cape coast in an area that can be as treacherous and violent as the North Atlantic and North Sea.

AECI is also expected to report on the production of big scale oil fuel substitutes based on ethanol and Methanol. The company has shown an impressive growth rate but the market expects the results to indicate a slowing of growth over the last six months.

Takeovers and mergers continue to dominate the market with last week's takeover by South African Breweries of Edgars stores, the country's biggest clothing chain. Market sources will say that the battle for control of London-quoted Greaterman Stores is far from over. One to watch is Tedelex, the television and electrical goods manufacturer. Share prices have been hitting new highs ahead of the report of a likely takeover bid and also on expected good results arising from the electrification of black townships and the introduction of a black television channel.



Wall Street: Rally likely: but for how long?

HONGKONG

Technical rally

The market rallied on Thursday and Friday with the Hang Seng index closing at 1281, up 11 points on the week. Brockers cite technical factors after more than two weeks' almost continuous decline. There is evidence of bargain hunting by individual investores while the recent weakness of the American dollar is seen as bullish for interest rates. But institutions are remaining on the sidelines. Despite Hongkong Land's record HK$4,755m tender for the Connaught 2 site they remain bearish, worried by a weak property market and the colony's vulnerability to continued interest rates in a recessionary climate.

The best performing stock was the utility China Light and Power, up 9.4 per cent on the week.

ACCOUNTANCY

Proposed merger miffs union

Government over-spending is often blamed on a conspicuous lack of modern financial control systems. One factor supporting this criticism is the number of professional accountants in the Civil Service.

Figures from the Institution of Professional Civil Servants—the trade union to which qualified accountants employed by the Government belong—show that there were 351 members of the professional accountants class in 1971. By 1981, despite a decade of agitation for the introduction of efficient financial management, the membership of the professional accountants class was 372.

Now the institute argues that fundamental hostility toward the recruitment of more accountants has led the Management and Personnel Office (previously the Civil Service Department) to undermine the whole idea. It says the MPO plan to merge the professional accountant class with the "generalist" administration group of top civil servants is aimed at burying the problem once and for all.

This proposal is now being advocated by senior civil servants to the influential Public Accounts Committee and other select committees as "the panacea for improving the future quality of accountancy input in the Civil Service".

Its effect would be to dilute the contribution of accountants in controlling how the Government's income is spent, it says.

The MPO case for merging the accountants with the generalists is that it will break down the career barriers for accountants who want to move into wider, senior management roles within the service. As an alternative, the IPCS says all areas of financial control should be opened to professional accountants and a special category, similar to the economist class should be introduced. This way, accountants could bring their skills to bear in areas where they are excluded.

One important factor amid the Civil Service in-fighting is the attitude of the Government. Up till now, ministers have shown enthusiasm for appointing private sector accountants with their up-to-date financial techniques to monitor local government. A reasonable guess is that they will support any move aimed at getting more value for money from their departments. Mr Joel Barnett, chairman of the PAC and a certified accountant, is expected to meet ministers to discuss the issue shortly. But as the higher echelons of the service have shown on numerous occasions, forcing them to reverse their views on its structure will be a formidable task.

Drew Johnston

CAPITAL MARKETS

US money crisis not over yet

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The decline of $3,100m (£1,600m) in the money supply (M1) will encourage the depressed money markets in the United States and will take a little of the pressure off non-dollar currencies. But it would be unwise to assume the decline means the surge in money growth in the United States is over.

Because of the failures of the Federal Reserve's operating procedures in New York, there is a strong build-up of growth in the "adjusted monetary base" (the sum of bank reserves with the Fed and currency on issue). This surge in monetary base growth will produce more unwanted monetary growth in the coming weeks unless it is stifled.

Hence it is wrong to assume that because, after last week's decline, the level of money supply (M1) is almost back to the level of the week ended January 6. The crisis of money explosion and ballooning interest rates in the United States is over. In the week to February 10 the money stock (M1) fell to $446,300m (from $449,400m the previous week). In the week to January 6, money stock was $447,700m. By contrast the adjusted monetary base — the "raw material" of money growth rose $1,200m to $173,700m in the week to February 17. This increase raised the annual rate of growth of the monetary base over the last three months to nearly 8.5 per cent, a very high rate of growth and quite out of line with the Federal Reserve's announced Target of about 4 per cent growth for money stock in 1982.

The lastest increase in the monetary base was produced by the operating procedures of the Federal Reserve in New York. These procedures have led to a widening gap between the federal funds rate — recently in the 15 to 15.5 per cent range — and the discount rate, which has been held at 12 per cent since December 4. The banks have been able to gain accommodation at the discount window and the Fed has also been obliged to put out more cash into the system to provide the banks with reserves. The failure to raise the discount rate has thus emerged as a crucial policy failure which is leading the Fed into promoting an undue and dangerous expansion in the monetary base.

The administration is also unlikely to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to assist european currencies suffering under the lash of the strong dollar.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YtM
Australia 8% 1982	90½	12.68
ICI 11% 1985	94¾	15.76
New Zealand 8¼% 1985	92¾	14.93
Canadair 8¼% 1985	92½	15.54
Sweden 15¼% 1983	99¾	15.62
ARDB 12% 1985	95¼	15.10
Ford 16% 1984	98¼	16.93
Sweden 9¾% 1984	87¼	15.98
GMAC 11% 1984	90½	15.37
SNCF 12¾% 1985	91¾	15.77
Roylease 11¼% 1985	90¼	15.20
Credit Nationale 13¾% 1986	94¼	15.71
Eksportfinans 11¼% 1987	87¾	15.10
World Bank 10¾% 1987	81¾	15.54
Amoco UK 13¼% 1988	91¼	15.53
Repsteel 11¼% 1988	79¼	17.04
EIB 13¾% 1990	89¼	16.10
Anheuser-Busch 11¼% 1990	80¾	15.53
United Biscuits 11% 1990	75¾	16.48
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991	84¼	16.41
Ontario Hydro 13¼% 1991	90¼	15.58
Barclays 8¼% 1992	68¼	14.53
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	72¼	15.15
Dow Chemical 9¼% 1994	72¼	14.70
EEC 11% 1995	73	16.00
ECSC 8¼% 1997	61.5	15.35
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9¼% 1994	97	3.01
Beatrice 4¼% 1992	66½	9.10
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	82¼	15.89
Ford 5% 1988	65¼	89.38
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	94¼	7.42
INA 6% 1997	136¼	0.52
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	81	35.75
J. P. Morgan 4¼% 1987	99	0.04
Revlon 4¼% 1987	82¼	12.85
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	72	23.80
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	70¼	87.29
Xerox 5% 1988	61	143.73

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YtM
O.K.B. 9% 1987	96¼	9.87
World Bank 7¾% 1988	89¼	10.08

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Crrnt Yld
BNP 1983	99.68	15.30
IBJ 1985	99¾	13.28
Offshore Mining 1986	99¾	15.55
Midland 1987	99¾	13.10
Credit National 1988	99¼	15.24
CZB 1989	99¾	16.04
Barclays 1990	99.55	14.75
BNP 1991	100	19.06
Midland 1992	98.95	15.83
Chase Manhattan 1993	99.45	15.84
Nat West 1994	99.45	16.72
Barclays 1996	99.45	15.96

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

BROKERS' VIEWS

Insurances unexciting at best

Insurance was the principal sector to attract coverage from stockbrokers last week. Most find the sector unexciting to say the least.

Phillips & Drew have only Insurance Corporation of Ireland down as a buy, forecasting a p/e ratio of 4.9 for 1981 and 4.6 for 1982. Eagle Star, Sun Alliance and Phoenix they rate at sells.

Greenwells also go for below average weighting. But they recommend Eagle Star on profits and dividend growth. Guardian Royal Exchange is recommended because of the likelihood of underwriting profitability being maintained.

Gold continues to look gloomy, and Panmure Gordon have put out a sell recommendation on UC Investments, and a hold/sell on Western Mining.

More thoughts on gold, from Fielding Newson-Smith, are that low cost producers could be looking attractive. Blyvooruitzicht, they say, is reasonably priced. Hartebeestfontein, they add, is an excellent all round mine, as is Winkelhaak. Grootvlei will move as soon as gold recovers.

Distillers is an income buy from Capel-Cure Myers. They are going for £158.8m for 1982 and for £165m in 1983.

In the brewery sector Fielding Newson-Smith believe that Vaux could be due for a re-rating. They are going for £8.9m pretax for 1981 82. The prospective p/e is under 10, and the yield is currently 8.4 per cent.

Ward White comes in for attention from Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, who are going for £3m for 1981, in line with other brokers. But they expect the footwear group to pick up to £5.3m in 1982.

Parsons like Hanson Trust, and suggest that it should be bought on weakness. Assuming a slow recovery in the United Kingdom and the United States they put the 1982 pretax profit at £55m and the 1983 figure at £67.5m.

Sally White

Correction

A report in Friday's *Times* referred to a Department of Trade investigation into Ozalid. The report should have made clear that this investigation referred to matters that occurred before the acquisition of Ozalid by Océ van der Grinten, that the directors concerned have since resigned and that the report exonerated Oce.

Racing

Wayward Lad's blood is up again

By Michael Seely

Robert Earnshaw will be fit to ride Wayward Lad in the Lambert and Butler final at Ascot on Wednesday. Earnshaw fell on his head at Nottingham on Saturday when the hot favourite, Cavity Hunter came down at the first fence in the Mapperley Handicap Hurdle. However, Michael Dickinson said yesterday "Robert was a bit shaken but is now all right."

Earnshaw has been associated with most of the stable's important victories this season. He has won the Tote Silver Trophy as Ascot on Wayward Lad, the Peter Marsh Steeplechase and the Freshfields Holiday on Bregawn and Ascot's Whitbread Trial on Cavity Hunter. Wayward Lad had been something of a Jekyll and Hyde character this season. He looked positively brilliant when making hacks of his opponents at Ascot in November, but turned in an abysmal performance when finishing last of three to Lesley Ann in the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

The pundits were shaking their heads after this race, saying that Wayward Lad did not stay three miles. But his running was too bad to be true. It was discovered that Wayward Lad had a low blood count on his return to Yorkshire. He worked well last week and is reported to be in fine fettle for his attempt to win this valuable trophy.

L'Escargot and Captain Christy both went on to triumph in the Cheltenham Gold Cup in the same year that they had taken part in the Lambert and Butler final. And a spectacular victory by Wayward Lad could well see him in the line-up at Cheltenham. The seven declared for the Ascot race at the four-day stage of acceptors included Wayward Lad, Saint Fillans, Captain John and Fifty Dollars More.

The sad departure of Little Owl from the Gold Cup had seen Night Nurse's price shorten to 11-4 with Royal Bond still favourite at 4-1. Dickinson's still refuses to commit himself about last year's third, Silver Buck. The dual winner of the King George VI Steeplechase is now cantering, but time is obviously running out.

The main feature of the afternoon at Nottingham was the victory of Sailor's Return over Golden Vow in the Nottinghamshire Novices' Steeplechase. David Nicholson has a promising young steeplechaser in his care and Sailor's return will be in his element over Cheltenham's testing two miles in the Arkle Challenge Trophy.

Connections of Golden Vow were not downhearted. After losing his place on the turn into the straight, the favourite pessed five horses from the second last fence to finish a creditable second. Golden Vow is thought likely to make considerable improvement between now and Cheltenham.

The riding performance of the day was put up by Tommy Heeney on Trev's Way at Newcastle. The saddle slipped on Trev's Way jumping the first flight in the Bream Novices' Hurdle. Not a bit perturbed, the 23-year-old Irishman kicked his feet out of the stirrups and rode Trev's Way to an eight-length victory over Young Ash Linn. "Young Tommy's completely mad," the winning trainer, Alan Jarvis, said, "he doesn't know the maening of the word fear."

Philip Tuck was another jockey to excel himself when driving Lasobany to a narrow victory over Larry Bell in the Eider Steeplechase. Lasobany, who was bred by Willie Stephenson, may now go for the Scottish Grand National, the race that Harry Bell won last year with Astral Charmer. The most impressive winner at Newcastle was Ashly House, who jumped immaculately before coasting to an easy victory in the Vaux Breweries Novices' Steeplechase final.

At Chepstow Josh Gifford and Richard Rowe stole the limelight by winning the Graham-Reeves Steeplechase with Royal Judgment and the Persian War Novices' Hurdle with Arabian Music. The day's big race, the Aynsley China Cup resulted in another triumph for Fred Winter and John Francome when the champion jockey rode Brown Chamberlin to a decisive but hard-earned win over Bright Dream.

At Wolverhampton today, that incredible old warrior Bird's Nest will be attempting to win the Champion Hurdle Trial for the fourth time in his lengthy career. Peter Ransom's expensive Irish purchase, Prince Rowan, is an interesting newcomer to the English scene. Holemoor Star ran a gallant race when fifth to Donegal Prince in the Schweppes Gold Trophy.

If Bird's Nest in on his best behaviour, Bob Turnell's 12-year-old still has the ability to win this. But at the weights No Bombs, who looked in need of the race before finishing third to Broadsword at Nottingham last week, could be a safer selection.

At Fontwell Park Homeson has Mr Moonraker, The Tsarevich and Raga to overcome in the National Spirit Challenge Trophy Pattern Hurdle. And after his second to Linton on this course earlier in the month, Indiana Dare looks the pick of the weights in the Itchenor Amateur Riders Handicap Hurdle.

☐ Willie Carson will ride Lulav in the Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster on March 27. The four-year-old goes first for the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham.



China Cup on a plate: Brown Chamberlin leads Bright Dream over the last

STATE OF GOING (official) Fontwell Park: heavy. Wolverhampton: good. Tomorrow: Huntingdon: soft, Sedgefield: good.

Fontwell programme

1.45 WITTERING CHASE. (Selling: £987: 2m 2½f) (15 runners)

2	00u031	PAULDENAM (C) (A Dean) R Dean 11-11-9	G Gracey
3	320443	SANTOSS (J Bradley) J Bradley 9-11-9	G Davies 4
4	uppp00	SUNDAY EVENING (T Pocock) K Bishop 11-11-9	Mr K Bishop 7
5	2/2f-02	ALOHA PRINCE (B Howard) J Clark 10-11-6	A Webb
10	p/p00pu	LE JET (T Duke) Miss L Bower 10-11-5	H Davies
12	20b2p0	TIGHT SCHEDULE (C) (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-11-5	R Stronge 7
13	0f04f-p	WYNSOR HOUSE II (C Curtis) K Bishop 10-11-5	P Nicholls 7
17	p4/up-0	DROP O'PADDY (B) (D King) Miss A King 9-10-9	J Kear 4
18	p-0300p	HALLEY ROAD (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 10-10-9	J Akehurst 7
21	f0p-000	PRIMELAND (Mrs A ffitch-Heyes) J ffitch-Heyes 6-10-9	A Madgwick 7
22	00/p	SPRING CLEAR (M Rawlings) M Rawlings 11-10-9	C Brown
23	p02220	SPRINGFIELDCRACKER (J Gaisford) J Jenkins 8-10-9	R Goldstein
24	0p	STUDLAND (R Callow) R Hodges 9-10-9	Mr R Callow
26	/30-ppu	TONTO BOY (J Bradley) J Bradley 6-10-9	P Liddicoat 7
27	00uf0p	YOUNG HAWK (P Cleveley) P Cleveley 9-10-9	P Cleveley 4

3 Aloha Prince, 4 Santoss, 5 Sunday Evening, 13-2 Pauldenam, 8 Tight Schedule, 10 Springfieldcracker, 12 Halley Road, 14 Tonto Boy, 16 others.

2.15 NATIONAL SPIRIT PATTERN HURDLE (£4,417: 2¼m) (6)

2	111000	MR MOONRAKER (CD) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-11-10	P Carvill
4	1002-20	HOMESON (P Hopkins) J Gifford 5-11-6	—
5	013030	THE TSAREVICH (Mrs C Henty) N Henderson 6-11-6	B R Davies
8	400-2	RAGA (B Gibb) J Clark 6-11-1	A Webb
9	3000-4p	TANGAROA (CD) (V O'Donoghue) A Ingham 5-11-1	Steve Knight
10	021200	UPTON BISHOP (CD) (T Heyward) Mrs N Smith 8-11-1	J Francome

5-2 The Tsarevich, 3 Homeson, 7-2 Mr Moonraker, 6 Upton Bishop, 7 Raga, 16 Tangaroa.

2.45 JOHN ROGERSON CHASE. (Handicap: £2,578: 3m 2½f) (9)

3	02-b000	MEDOC (P Thompson) T Forster 10-11-7	H Davies
4	3-ppp13	TOWN COUNSELLOR (C) (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 9-11-7	J Akehurst 7
5	2u1u2p	PRIDE OF TENNESSEE (G Strawbridge) J Gifford 9-11-7	R Champion
7	4p0003	MONTY PYTHON (CD) (W Gaff) Mrs J Pitman 10-11-3	C Brown
9	00-p031	NAMPARA (B) (Maj-Gen R Burges) I Dungeon 11-11-1	R Linley
10	f1-0112	SPRING ROCKET (H Messer-Bennetts) J Edwards 8-10-0	P Warner
11	p-0u420	MR DARKIE (B) (R Shaw) R Shaw 7-10-13	P Nicholls 7
12	p3312p	ABO (CD) (K Higson) A Moore 10-10-12	G Moore 4
16	00041-0	ORMONDE TUDOR (J Kelly) A Andrews 13-10-0	C Bourne 7

9-4 Spring Rocket, 3 Nampara, 5 Pride of Tennessee, 6 Monty Python, 8 Town Counsellor, Abo, 12 Mr Darkie, Medoc, 25 Ormonde Tudor.

3.15 ITCHENOR HURDLE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,781: 2¼m) (22)

2	p	PHAROAH'S FANCY (G Bishop) G Bishop 8-12-7	D Kenny 7
4	010p00	CLOG DANCE (C) (C Holmes) J Clark 10-11-7	C Holmes 7
5	001312	INDIANA DARE (CD) (Mrs D Cousins) J Jenkins 6-11-6	O Sherwood
6	1-fp020	CORRIB LAD (W White) R Hodges 7-11-3	Peter Hobbs 7
7	000-240	BLUE PATROL (A O'Connell) N Henderson 6-11-2	Maj L Sward
8	20-0000	FIRST LIFT (Dunns Motors "Exeter") R Dunn 7-11-0	N Dunn 7
9	1f4puu	SAUCY COIN (R Fisher) T Forster 9-10-13	T Thomson-Jones
10	013040	IDEN GREEN (P Hannaford) D Grissell 5-10-11	Mrs D Grissell 7
11	22312-0	JULY THE FOURTH (P Mellon) I Balding 5-10-10	—
13	0-0440f	MOUNTAIN MONARCH (M Bryant) S Woodman 5-10-10	Mr A J Wilson
14	0040p-0	ALLTYRE (D Underwood) D Underwood 8-10-10	M Low 7
16	303440	DEAR OCTOPUS (B) (G Carlotti) G Ripley 6-10-8	—
17	004000	COMMANDANT (D Pitcher) G Ripley 6-10-8	D Pitcher 7
18	000-000	MERLANE (D Jones) G Balding 7-10-7	D Jones 7
20	00-0p00	PRINCELY CHIEF (Mrs D Smith) A A Smith 10-10-7	Mr A Smith 7
22	000-3f1	ARTAC CHARTER (J Frost) R Frost 5-10-7 (6 ex)	J Frost 7
25	0000f/0-	NEWTOWN FAIRY (B) (P Bowlby) P Bowlby 9-10-7	M Bowlby 7
29	010p00	GOLD STICK (J Pearn) R Keenor 12-10-7	J Pearn 7
30	0000-p0	TRANFORMATION (B Key) B Key 13-10-7	D Key 7
31	p0-0200	QUESTURNIUS (Miss J Gough) H Willis 7-10-7	C King 4
32	00/0	WAYWARD COTTAGE (P Purdy) P Purdy 6-10-7	S King 7
33	04040/0	BLA-KROSS (B) (Mrs T Cockram) P Borgoyne 8-10-7	D Cochrane 7

3 Mountain Monarch, 4 July The Fourth, 5 Indiana Dare, 6 Blue Patrol, 8 Iden Green, Artac Charter, 10 Clog Dance, 12 Corrib Lad, 16 others.

3.45 STORRINGTON CHASE (Novices: £1,287: 2m 2½f) (12)

2	00	BAY DRAKE (J Bridger) J Bridger 7-10-12	R Stronge 7
3	4034-00	CILL DARA MIST (D Kenny) K Bishop 7-10-12	P Nicholls 7
4	0f0pf0	GLENJADE (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 7-10-12	Mr N Wheeler
5	p0p043	ICATO (K Higson) A Moore 6-10-12	G Moore 4
7	0/24-0p	POLLY MAJOR (A Ashford) M Bolton 6-10-12	B de Haan
8	p00f03	RAG TIME BAND (A Freeth) A Chamberlain 7-10-12	Mr A Chamberlain 7
10	0443-p2	SPINNING REEL (H Barnes) Miss P Barnes 6-10-12	C Kinane
12	00-0f00	TRUNCHEON (Miss L Bower) Miss L Bower 7-10-12	R Rowell
13	400-030	WALNUT WONDER (F Hunt) D Elsworth 7-10-12	C Brown
14		CHLOE KYBO (Mrs K Kerman) Mrs R Lomax 5-10-3	S Keightley 7
15	0000u	GENERAL SANDON (I Moss) Mrs D Oughton 5-10-3	R Rowe
16	13000f	REMAINDER IMP (Bridge Book Co.) R Turnell 5-10-3	Steve Knight

5-4 Walnut Wonder, 2 Remainder Imp, 6 Icato, 10 Spinning Reel, 12 Cill Dara Mist, 20 others.

4.15 MIDHURST HURDLE (Div I: novices: £809: 2¼m) (19)

1	1430	MON'S BEAU (M Vine) D Grissell 7-11-6	R Linley
2	0042-31	MY JOHN CHARLOTT (B Kremer) J Gifford 5-11-6	R Champion
3	2-033	BARLEY BRAKE (G Lugg) T Forster 6-11-1	H Davies
4	200000	BEAU WYNK (F Chamberlain) A Chamberlain 9-11-1	Mr A Chamberlain 7
8	00-0043	FRONT DESK (C Cyzer) C Cyzer 5-11-1	A Curran 4
9	0	HURRICANE HILL (Mrs H Bruford) F Muggeridge 5-11-1	T Muggeridge 4
12	0	LAMPSTONE (R Barrs) H Willis 5-11-1	Mr C King 4
13	000020-	LOGAN (Lady Harmsworth-Blunt) M Masson 5-11-1	B de Haan
15	0-p0p00	OUR LAL (B) (Mrs D Carter) S Harris 6-11-1	—
16	0000	PORT WING (G Maundrell) G Maundrell 6-11-1	Mr G Maundrell
17		SEA FURY (D Greig) D Greig 5-11-1	P Barton
19	0-0030	STEPHEN LANGTON (C Ponting) R Turnell 5-11-1	Steve Knight
20		TARQOGAN BOY (Mrs S Dye) S Woodman 7-11-1	Mr A J Wilson
21	p	THE ADRIANSTAN (Miss C Warwick) D Henley 7-11-1	J Kear 4
22	3f-0000	THE FALLEN KNIGHT (B) (Mrs I Penfold) J Roberts 6-11-1	S May
26	000001	CHARJIM (A Moore) A Moore 4-10-5	G Moore 4
27	00	HIGH BONBRE (B) (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 4-10-5	C Brown
29	0	RAMAS SILK (B) (Mrs M Sabino) Peter Taylor 4-10-0	W Elderfield 7
30	0000	SARDINE (Mrs J Lawther) Mrs J Lawther 4-10-0	Mr R Lawther 4

9-4 My John Charlott, 3 Mon's Beau, 4 Barley Brake, 13-2 Hurricane Hill, 8 Front Desk, 9 Stephen Langton, 12 Charjim, 16 others.

4.45 MIDHURST HURDLE (div II: novices: £797: 2¼m) (14)

1	100040	FURLONG LANE (L Tizzard) L Tizzard 9-11-11	Mr C Tizzard 4
3	0000-0f	CHALFORD HILL (D Hill) Mrs R Lomax 5-11-1	Mr G Roe
5	0-p0000	CLASSIC ROCK (P Tory) P Tory 5-11-1	Mr J Frost 7
6	p-	COOL GIN (A Taylor) A Taylor 5-11-1	Mr A Taylor
7	00	FADA (Lady A Fletcher) Lady A Fletcher 5-11-1	B De Haan
8	30-302	GOING STRAIT (M Filton) G Thorner 5-11-1	P Barton
12	402002	MARSTAIN (G W Martin Co) R Hoad 5-11-1	R Goldstein
13	0/	MOONLIGHT RAG (C Barnes) M Pipe 8-11-1	J Francome
16	00024/0	QUAKER LAD (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 6-11-1	R Rowell
17	0-00000	RHYTHM STICK (M Rawlings) M Rawlings 5-11-1	B Jobar
19	0	THE PROFESSOR (J Roberts) J Roberts 5-11-1	S May
21	0p000-0	YELLOW CHARTREUSE (P Cleveley) P Cleveley 5-11-1	Mr P Cleveley 4
25	0	REALES (Mrs P Gee) D Elsworth 4-10-0	C Brown
26	b000	SPARKLER CLEAR (Sparkler Filters) T Gosling 4-10-0	R Rowe

2 Going Strait, 3 Marstain, 4 Moonlight Rag, 5 Reales, 3 Quaker Lad, 10 The Professor, 12 Sparkler Clear, 16 others.

Fontwell selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Santoss. 2.15 Homeson. 2.45 Spring Rocket. 3.15 Indiana Dare. 3.45 Walnut Wonder. 4.15 My John Charlott. 4.45 Going Strait.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Masterson. 2.0 Spartella. 2.30 Jo Colombo. 3.0 General Dew. 3.30 No Bombs. 4.0 Chestnut Hill. 4.30 Brock Hill. 5.0 Veleso.

Wolverhampton programme

1.30 CHESTERTON CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,502::2½m) (16 runners)

2	31e1d2	MASTERSON (R Mann) Mrs R Rimell 7-11-8	S Morshead
3	324210	APPLANTE (Miss N Carroll) R Armytage 7-11-3	A Webber
5	10euf2	HARDY GLENN (D) (P Bayles) M Oliver 10-10-11	Mr J Weston 4
6	2f2231	NEW LYRIC (G Dearman) D Nicholson 7-10-10	P. Scudamore
7	011b00	TOM SCOLEY (J Caswell) J Old 9-10-9	—
9	0-04411	CORBY GLEN (C) (Heathavon Stables) J Spearing 10-10-8 (8 ex)	R Dickin
10	00104f	PHIL THE FLUTER (R Poppleton) H Wharton 7-10-7	P Tuck
15	30404p.	FREE DROP (D Oseman) D Oseman 7-10-7	C Smith
16	004212	KINDLED SPIRIT (B Clarke) W mann 7-10-7	J Suthern
18	144012	HENLOW GAMBLE (A Gervis Ltd.) R Juckes 7-10-7	T Wall 4
23	0004-f3	FENAGHY (D Bradstock) F Walwyn 7-10-7	Mr M Bradstock 7
24	33af-3u	VELVETSTOWN (Mrs. G Jones) Mrs G Jones 8-10-7	Mr C Crozier
25	80/30-p3	P.C.PLOD (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-7	R F Davies
28	2pup-04	ROYAL ARCHER (M Low) M Low 9-10-7	Mr M Low 7
29	p32-p4p	FOXWELL (Mrs S Pearson) Mrs S Pearson 8-10-7	G Jones
30	000000	GLENBOUR (Miss S Lavery) M James 6-10-7	B Wright 4

4 Applante, 5 Masterson, 6 Henlow Gamble, 13-2 Corby Glen, 7 Kindred Spirit, 8 New Lyric, 10 Hardy Glen, 12 Phil The Fluter, 14 Fenaghy, 16 others.

2.00 CHILLINGTON HUNTER-CHASE (div 1: amateurs: £606: 3¼m) (11)

4	p	CARBURY'S KIT (Mrs G Jones) Mrs G Jones 7-12-0	M Oliver 7
6	f	FULIGINOUS (Miss S Brown) Miss S Brown 9-12-0	N Parkin 7
11		GLYNN VALLEY (Eckley) T Eckley 8-12-0	B Eckley 7
12	14300-3	JIMMYFISHER (P Mann) P Mann 11-12-0	P Mann 7
13	22-	LINENFOLD (Mrs J Broad) Mrs J Broad 11-12-0	Miss B Broad 7
14	f3-f	LITTLE BILSHAM (Mrs G Spratt) Mrs G Spratt 8-12-0	J Bryan 7
15	u232po-	LONE SOLDIER (J Docker) J Docker 10-12-0	J Docker 4
17	p	PETAL DUST (Mrs S Castell) R Juckes 6-12-0	M Castell 7
22	f1u414-	SPARTELLA (CD) (W Barnett) W Barnett 10-12-0	M Mann 7
23	1pp3fp-	THE WRESTLER (CD) (B Slaight) B Slaight 12-12-0	Dr S Dickin 7
25	fp	WESTANOVA (R Price) G H Price 10-12-0	S Dickin 7

5-2 The Wrestler, 11-4 Spartella, 7-2 Jimmyfisher, 9-2 Linenfold, 5 Little Bilsham, 10 others.

2.30 SHREWSBURY CUP CHASE (Handicap: £2,127: 2m) (9)

1	2f2124-	HOT TOMATO (D) (Mrs M Barker) J Edwards 10-12-7	J Bryan 7
3	3-1123p	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (D) (Mrs J Monson) F Walwyn 7-11-10	W Smith
4	11-0210	JO COLOMBO (D) (B O'Brien) W Jenks 7-11-7	R F Davies
8	1p-3110	HUNTING CRY (D) (H Collis) R Armytage 8-10-12	A Webber
9	200003	STRAIGHT LINE (D) (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 9-10-10	S Morshead
10	113-2f2	REPIQUE (CD) (Mrs Earl Jones) Earl Jones 8-10-9	P Scudamore
14	040p0/p	CALVERSTOWN (Queens Head Stoke Pound) C Jackson 10-10-1	J Burke
15	f100-0	BRONSON (D) (F Roberts) F Roberts 9-10-0	P Newth 7
17	p/00b-0	OLD CHAD (D) (G. A. Farndon Eng.) R Hollinshead 11-10-0	D Carey 7

9-4 Repique, 7-2 Washington Heights, 9-2 Straight Line, 11-2 Jo Colombo, 6 Hot Tomato, 8 Hunting Cry, 16 others.

3.0 CHILLINGTON HUNTER CHASE (Div II: amateurs: £605: 3¼m) (10)

1	00/40-30	ARCTIC HERO (A Wallace) A Wallace 10-12-0	Miss L Wallace 7
2	1	BA BA BELLE (R Nicholls) R Nicholls 7-12-0	A Walter
3	0-	BARBER'S GORSE (T Bailey) T Bailey 8-12-0	P Webber
5	p0	CHIN CHON (Mrs J Tice) Mrs J Tice 10-12-0	Miss C Saunders 7
9	4/3ppu-1	GENERAL DEW (M Thorne) M Thorne 9-12-0	C Beeley 7
16	u24/23-p	MEET IN THE CASBAH (H Manners) H Manners 9-12-0	—
18	rff430	RED LAD (W Owens) W Owens 11-12-0	A James 7
19	p	RUNDER BALLAD (Miss W Mills) Miss W Mills 8-12-0	J Chugg 7
24	33u0-12	WELLANDS COPSE (BF) (C Nash) C Nash 9-12-0	M Wilkinson 7
26	120/p-	WISBECH LAD (T Holland-Martin) T Holland-Martin 10-12-0	T Holland-Martin 4

7-4 General Drew, 2 Ba Ba Belle, 9-2 Wellands Copse, 7 Wisbech Lad, 10 Meet In The Casbah, 12 others.

3.30 WOLVERHAMPTON CHAMPION HURDLE TRIAL (£3,798: 2m) (10)

1	13-0000	BARON BLAKENEY (D) (Wheatley Leisure) M Pipe 5-11-11	J O'Neill
2	042004	BIRDS NEST (CD) (I Scott) R Turnell 12-11-8	A Turnell
5	3/001-33	NO BOMBS (D) (Snailwell Stud) M H Easterby 7-11-10	Mr T Thomson-Jones
6	010110	HOLEMOOR STAR (D) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-10-13	M O'Halloran
7	02-440f	SKINFLINT (C Mooroom) J Edwards 5-10-13	Mr J Bryan
8	300/20-0	BATCHACRE HALL (D) (J Wilcox) Mrs W Sykes 8-10-10	S Morshead
9	0430-11	PRINCE ROWAN (CD) (J Poynton) P Ransom 6-10-10	T Carberry
11	0-343f4	WHISKY GO GO (F Hamer) R Morris 6-10-10	F Morris
12	d0001-0	DISCO DANCER (D) (Mrs E Hackett) A Fisher 5-10-9	R F Davies
14	00	PRINCE NONO (J Smart) R Hartop 4-10-0	M Floyd

6-4 Prince Rowan, 9-4 No Bombs, 4 Birds Nest, 18 Baron Blakeney, 14 Holemoor Star.

4.0 PLAYING FIELDS HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £690: 2½m) (14)

1	013002	BESIEGED (B) (A Blaso) P Cundell 11-3	S Smith Eccles
2	312000	GO LISSAVA (F Barton) F Barton 11-3	—
4	002440	TOP REEF (J Fry) J Jenkins 11-3	M Harrington 4
5	003	CHESTNUT HILL (Snailwell Stud) M H Easterby 10-7	J O'Neill
6		CHOCOLATE DROP (Mrs R Williams) J Edwards 10-7	M Williams
8	003	CRACKAWAY (C Dodson) S Wright 10-7	P Scudamore
11	p0	EYTON NICKIT (F Heddoes) K White 10-7	C Smith
14	30b022	LAWNSWOOD MISS (A Hill) R Hollinshead 10-7	C Astbury
17	0p00	MANSURA (F Roberts) F Roberts 10-7	P Newth 7
18	140	ON THE BEACH (L Wells) K Bailey 10-7	S Morshead
19	00	RED REPORT (G Worrall) P Bevan 10-7	T Wall 4
21	00002	SHIRLEY GROVE (J Kenny) A Birch 10-7	J Harris 4
24		TRICKY BUSINESS (A. T. Arnold Steel) A Arnold 10-7	—
25	p0	WISEMANS BRIDGE (Mrs S Oliver) Mrs S Oliver 10-7	M Caswell 7

7-2 Besieged, 9-2 Top Reef, 11-2 Crackaway, 6 Chestnut Hill, 7 Lawnswood Miss, 8 Shirley Grove, 10 Go Lissava, 14 Chocolate Drop, 16 others.

4.30 WEST PARK HURDLE (Handicap: £1,233: 2m 7f) (20)

1	11131-0	HAPPY VOYAGE (S Hartley) M Dickinson 7-12-16	Mr D Browne 4
3	p002C0	DONNISON (R Collins) M Tate 11-11-9	C Smith
4	0-021C3	TOPEKA (P Luff) M Oliver 6-11-8	P Hobbs
5	24-0400	KILROY MANOR (C) (Mrs M Shawcross) R Fisher 8-11-7	D Goulding
10	00f000	JOAT (D Masters) J Peacock 6-11-1	R Crank
11	4/01-00	BREEZE WAGON (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 9-11-1	S Morshead
19	333-000	NEWRY HILL (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 9-10-7	I Conroy 7
21	00-11C0	WALMARI (C) (A Johnson) W Clay 6-10-6	M Elliot 4
22	0-0000	PRINCES ARCADE (G Bailey) M Blanshard 9-10-5	G McNally
25	-40u02	TIZZ (Mrs M Young) B Young 7-10-3	Christine Young 7
27	200-000	PROMINETTO (Mrs J Hughes) M Delahooke 6-10-0	A Webber
31	12000-1	BROCK HILL (M Low) G H Price 6-10-0 (6 ex)	Mr M Low 7
32	004000	GRECIAN FIGHTER (Mrs J Hall) B Richmond 10-10-0	J O'Neill
33	00p000	SPACE LEADER (B) (H Burridge) B Palling 10-10-0	C Candy
34	00-0000	KANDACOLLIZE (Mrs I Redman) R Hartop 6-10-0	M Floyd
35	30/140p-	TOUGH DEBATE (T Sage) J Old 7-10-0	—
37	0-00000	INKLING (Mrs E Wilmot) H Wharton 5-10-0	S Youlden 7
38	00-0f00	CAIRDIE (Baxters Commercials) T Bill 6-10-0	P Tuck
39	p1f310	COXMORE KNITWEAR (Cox Moore & Co) A Jarvis 6-10-0	J Burke
41	000fe-p	GALE STREET (Mrs S Davenport) Mrs S Davenport 8-10-0	P Scudamore

7-2 Topeka, 4 Happy Voyage, 11-2 Brock Hill, 8 Kilroy Manor, 10 Walmari, Tizz, 12 Newry Hill, Coxmore Knitwear, 14 Breeze Wagon, 16 others.

5.0 PLAYING FIELDS HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £690: 2½m) (15)

1	10	BALI GEORGE (Mrs M Jackson) A Jarvis 11-3	T Heenly 7
4	u030	ANTERES (A Chilton) Mrs E Kennard 10-7	R Muggeridge 7
5		BLACK COMBE (R Fisher) R Fisher 10-7	D Goulding
6	0	DEBT FOLLOWER (Mrs G Jones) Mrs G Jones 10-7	J Burke
7	00	GRAPHICS SOLAR (Mrs M Fletcher) B McMahon 10-7	T Wall 4
8	0	RANDY GRAY (G Cantrill) B Cambidge 10-7	Mr J Cambridge 4
9		HENGCHOW (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 10-7	Mr C Bridgett
11	00043	LE GRAN BRUN (D Elton) P Cundell 10-7	S Smith-Eccles
12	030	LEOPARD BEACH (J Fisher) R Fisher 10-7	J Errington 4
14	30004	MR MONEY BAGS (B) (N Wright) R Morris 10-7	F Morris
15	0	RAISE A HAND (T Wellard) P Makin 10-7	A Turnell
16	00	SHARPSUN (S Kidner) G Thorner 10-7	R Kington
17	0333	ST.DAVID'S DAY (R Cottrell) B Palling 10-7	C Candy
18	0222	VELESO (T Forde) J King 10-7	—
19	04	WING VELVET (Mrs M Curley) S Wright 10-7	P Scudamore

2 Veleso, 4 St David's Day, 6 Le Gran, 8 Leopard Beach, 10 Wing Velvet, 12 Bali George, Mr Money Bags 14 Anteres, 16 others.

هكذا من الأصل


ainbridge gets a helping hand from Smart.

'Dynamique' England have frisky day

ance 15 England 27

— Peter West

The Basque outsides played nost all of the spectacular :by at Parc des Princes on :turday, but the pragmatic glish got a badly-needed win by : biggest margin they have naged in Paris for 24 years.

Two years ago, in the grand m season, a masterful all-round formance by the England pack uld build success by no more n 17 points to 13. Yet on this casion their command of the rummage, supported by yet other remarkable display of l-kicking from Hare, produced tory by two goals and five alty goal, (all kicked by the lback for a total of 19 points) a goal, a dropped goal and two nalties.

t was a pity that a gritty and asured English performance ould have been soured by the orish behaviour of some of ir players at the dinner after game. David Brooks, President of the RFU, felt constrained make a public apology to their t, and there can be no doubt t when the England party her for training next Monday, chairman of selectors, Budge" Rogers, will be reading the riot act.

Having achieved their largest re against France since the st World War, England in retrospect can chart three significant ning points. The first occurred en Scott brought off a saving kle on Blanco only feet from goal line under the English ss-bar, at a time when the e and inventiveness of those ench backs were threatening run a staunch defence off its t. A try then and France surely uld have levelled the scores six all, Hare having previously ded two penalties to rub in glish advantage against early lic disorder.

Another crunch point swiftly owed when Slemen caught nce in sleeping disarray with long, quick dropout up the it. Woodward sprinted with l and by the time they had ched half way barely a defender remained in sight. Another wd hack by Slemen, and there Woodward dribbling in under posts for a conversion by re and a doubling of the glish lead.

rance contrived one lovely try ind a scrummage to halve that l by the interval, and a third moment arrived when England, who always had their noses ront, had been pulled back in second period to 18—15. As dashing fullback, Sallefranque, was preparing to level scores with a straight if long penalty, one of the Irish ch-judges, David Burnett, drew referee's attention to some nping by a Frenchman. Mr had no option but to award enalty to England instead.

hat it was not France's day soon made obvious when, t, the English scrummage ped their opponents off-side, Hare to chip over his fifth alty and, in injury time, their tery at close quarters set up loose forwards for a final st. Scott, Winterbottom and ford (a second half replacement for Jeavons) all handled re Smith transferred rucked to Smart, who may dine out the neat pass he made to eton. Though cramped for n, Carleton snapped inside last tackle to score wide out, n which angle Hare put over a splendid conversion with his seventh successful kick in eight attempts.

Hare, quite simply, made a triumphant return with his finest all-round game for England. His consistency as a goal kicker, contrasted with that of the French, Martinez and Sallefranque betweeen them missing the target five times out of nine.

How the French came to leave out the famous tight head Paparemborde, only their selectors can tell. The tight forwards were so outplayed that by the end of the day Blakeway and Smart were frisking fruitfully in the open spaces. Things were different in other areas where Joinel, enjoying a fine tussel with Scott seemed to be playing England on his own at the lineout, and contributing handsomely to a French advantage of 22—16. Both sides won a lot of their opponents's throws, which says something for the destructive devices employed, but on this occasion Smith was rarely embarrased by the quality of ball provided.

For Winterbottom's unflagging pace and work rate the French have a good word, "dynamique". The speed and strength of Jeavons were apparent before his retirement with a twisted ankle, and he had all but cut off Pardo when the French wing got his try on the end of an exciting intrusion by Sallefranque. The new lock, Bainbridge, made a promising start in tight and loose, but will have a sterner test if, as expected, he plays in an unchanged team against Wales.

French reaction to their opponents' tactics overall may have confirmed a long-held belief that the representative of Albion, if not perfidious, epitomized the stolid, unimaginative virtues of the bulldog breed. But such tactics were disciplined and effective. Smith kept a steady hand on the tiller. Cusworth came through his second international with poise. Dodge did a lot of measured kicking. And the defence—none better than Carleton's—was penetrated only once in spite of all the Basque flair. French finishing too often was not well-polished.

Twice in the second half, at 15—6 and 18—9, England had opened up another sizable lead with penalties from the trusty Hare, impervious to the usual cacophony of French booing and whistling. But Lescarboura, the biggest standoff I can recall seeing at this level, gat three points back with a huge dropped goal from a free kick, and then Sallefranque with two more penalties brought his side to within three points.

Hare in his thirteenth international has advanced his England tally to 113 points. At Saturday's rate he will soon be catching up the national record (138) set by Bob Hiller.

FRANCE: M Sallefranque (Dax); S Blanco (Biarritz), P Perrier (Bayonne), C Belascain (Bayonne), L Pardo (Bayonne); J-P Lescarboura (Dax), G Martinez (Toulouse); J-P Wolff (Beziers), P Dintrans (Tarbes), D Dubroca (Agen), M Carpentier (Lourdes), L Rodriguez (Mont de Marsan), E Buchet (Nice), J-L Joinel (Brive), J-P Rives (Toulouse, capt).

ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester); J Carleton (Orrell), P W Dodge (Leicester), C R Woodward (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); L Cusworth (Leicester), S J Smith (Sale, capt); P J Blakeway (Gloucester), P J Wheeler (Leicester), C E Smart (Newport), S J Bainbridge (Gosforth), M J Colclough (Angoulême), N C Jeavons (Moseley) (replacement R Hesford, Bristol), J P Scott (Cardiff), P J Winterbottom (Headingley).

Referee: M D M Rea (Ireland).

Inflappable Hare's finest

David Duckham

le memory of avoidable ts and a ponderous forward lay against Ireland, the tual triple crown winners, banished at the expense of a oughly disjointed French XV h nevertheless showed sparks brilliant individualism.

le most significant feature of and's play was the form of back Dusty Hare, whose tribution of 19 points pro- l the essential difference een the two teams. Apart an isolated incident when as wrong-footed with breathg ease by his opposite number Sallefranque, to give Pardo solitary French try, his performance was not simply faultembodying character and ppable nerve, but quite ably his finest during a rather staggered international career.

Yet it should be remembered that, for all his virtuosity, Lady Luck herself intervened to resurrect him from apparent oblivion. He was in because of the withdrawal of Nick Stringer, originally chosen to displace Marcus Rose, and Stringer lost his place because he was hurt in his debut as a replacement for Mike Slemen against Australia.

Only the formidable challenge of Wales, their inherent resilience once again in evidence against France, on March 6 at Twickenham, now remains to question England's recovery, and at least a modest placing in the championship table. The line-up is almost certain to remain intact when the team is announced this morning.

The triple crown

Flat out for grand slam, say the Irish

Ollie Campbell, whose goalkicking genius gave Ireland all their points and their first triple crown for 33 years in Dublin on Saturday, has set his sights on the grand slam in Paris in a month's time. "That is the ultimate goal for me and the Irish team", he said after he was carried shoulder high from Lansdowne Road amid wild excitement. "We have a month to savour our first crown since 1949. Then it will be flat out for the slam to make 1982 a year to remember."

Ireland 21 Scotland 12

By David Hands

It was Tony O'Reilly, a great Irish wing and a good man to have on your side in a business deal, who said, as he left Lansdowne Road on Saturday: "I played in several satisfactory Irish defeats so I'm not going to moan about an unsatisfactory Irish victory." It was a just assessment in that Ireland, in winning only the fifth triple crown in their history, failed to score a try and put together only one back movement of consequence throughout the game.

Yet they played in exactly right for the circumstances in which they found themselves, and in winning by six penalty goals and a dropped goal to a goal and two penalties—their first triple crown to be won in Dublin—they never once allowed Scotland into the game. They exerted a quite uncharacteristic control; good heavens, it was nearly English the way Ireland disciplined themselves, yet it left room for a defence aberration after 15 minutes which allowed Scotland to score the game's only try.

Maybe that is part of the Irish charm; before the game there were pessimists in plenty, afraid to admit to themselves the possibility of success after 33 years of trying. After the game there were critics too, who wanted the cake and the cream—b way of tries. All the players themselves wanted was the win, and there was a certain inevitability in their progression towards it. The Irish have a reputation as men for a gamble, but Ciaran Fitzgerald, their captain, was risking nothing on Saturday; the deathly silence in the dressing room after the match indicated how difficult it was for the players to appreciate their own achievement.

It may be that "Ollie" Campbell, who scored all the points, and rewrote the history books in the process, will go down as the chief architect of victor, but it was Fitzgerald's forwards who allowed him to do so. It was a quite magnificent pack effort. I did not believe the Scots would be outscrummaged so badly but several times they were walked back yards, Duggan holding the ball in the back row.

In the loose, too, Duggan and O'Driscoll were outstanding, only Calder of the Scots coming anywhere near them. The one area of comparative equality was the line out where Cuthbertson worked his heart out. Yet even there, the Scots paid the penalty for indiscipline because Campbell kicked his first two goals after obstruction in a line out. Nor was Scottish possession as clean as that delivered by Lenihan or tidied up by McLoughlin.

Through it all, Fitzgerald, his face like that of a small boy who knows he is pulling the wool over adult eyes, moved, constantly encouraging, prompting and warning. Midway through the second half Keane pulled up after a blow on the back; Fitzgerald, who is somewhat nearer the ground than Keane, draped both arms round the big man's neck and it needed no imagination to feel how he was pleading with him to stay the course. Keane it was who later explained that Ireland had lost all their matches last season so as to ensure a good price for the triple crown games in this season!

Behind them was Campbell sitting in the armchair dictating terms. He kicked four penalties in the first half, two in the second, out of nine attempts as well as dropping the goal for all the Irish points. In doing so he overtook his own record of points scored by one man in an international, the 19 he recorded against Australia in Brisbane in 1979. He also emulated the Welsh full back, Gwyn Evans, who earlier this month, joined Don Clarke (New Zealand) and Gerald Bosch (South Africa) as the only players to have kicked six penalties in an international.

Campbell's tactical kicking, too, was superb, and he squeezed in a couple of important cover tackles. If he did not run the ball, who can blame him? There was a healthy breeze whipping over the Republic flag and blowing down the field from the Lansdowne Road end, and passing would have been a hazardous business.

On the one occasion in the first half when he did send the ball out, Campbell looped round and broke clear and if his pass to Crossan had been better, a try was a possibility. Instead, the ball went behind Crossan's ear but to his credit the new wing retained possession, the ball came back and Campbell dropped a goal.

The kind of close attention to detail which has brought Campbell to his pitch, is an attention to work echoed by the Irish coach, Tom Kiernan who, after a run of seven successive defeats, has now reaped a rich reward. Kiernan has also had the pleasure of watching MacNeill develop as a full back and the contrast between MacNeill and Irvine under the high ball was sadly obvious.

For Scotland, the match was a disaster. After Campbell's first two goals Laidlaw, one of their few successes, skipped round the back of a line-out, and doubtless to his surprise, found himself unmolested as he made ground. He fed Rutherford who had his whole back line with him as he stepped out of a tackle to score. Irvine converted.

If the Irish needed any sobering, that score did so. They pressurized, Scotland cracked, and before the interval Campbell had kicked two more penalties, either side of his dropped goal. A fifth penalty came nine minutes into the second half before Renwick, after three misses by the unhappy Irvine, kicked a Scottish penalty.

Campbell curled in another goal before Renwick banged over his second but it was only a gesture. Long before, the Irish heroes of the 1948-9 triple crown years had stepped down from their pedestals to make way for their successors.

IRELAND: H P McNeill (Dublin University); M C Finn (Cork Constitution), M J Kiernan (Dolphin), P M Dean (St Mary's College), K D Crossan (Instonians); S O Campbell (Old Belvedere), R J M McGrath (Wanderers); P A Orr (Old Wesley), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, captain), G A J McLoughlin (Shannon), J F Slattery (Blackrock College), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (University College, Cork), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), W P Duggan (Blackrock College).

SCOTLAND: A R Irvine (Heriot's, captain); K W Robertson (Melrose), J M Renwick (Hawick), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jed-Forest); J Aitken (Gala), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A J Tomes (Hawick), E Paxton (Kelso), I M Paxton (Selkirk).

Referee: C Norling (Wales).

Five-nation table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ireland	3	3	0	0	57	39	6
England	3	1	1	1	51	40	3
Wales	2	1	0	1	34	32	2
Scotland	2	0	1	1	21	30	1
France	2	0	0	2	27	49	0

Matches to come: March 6: England v Wales, Scotland v France. March 20: France v Ireland, Wales v Scotland.

Man of the match

Lights on for Ollie Campbell

By Peter West

"Campbell's Kingdom" was a predictably popular headline yesterday and "Campbell 21, Scotland 12" had some pertinence, too. By scoring all the points for his country when Ireland clinched their first triple crown for 33 33 years, "Ollie" Campbell has brought his tally in this championship to 37.

Two years ago, he set a new championship record by scoring 46 points. For a new figure, then, he needs another ten, in Paris on March 20, when Ireland go for their first grand slam since 1948. Their supporters will be praying that a month's lay-off will not mean them going off the boil.

Last season, a good many pundits thought that Ireland stood a good chance of winning the championship. They lost all four matches. Then they toured South Africa, where Campbell was injured, and Tony Ward, his gifted rival for stand-off position these past few seasons, was an absentee. Campbell was injured on that expedition and, soon after the start of the present season, let it be known to the Irish selectors that he wanted a long rest from the game.

So Ward was chosen against Australia in November. But the selectors brought back Campbell for the championship, to bowls of wrath and disbelief from those who supported the undoubted, if more unpredictable, genius of Ward, and Campbell then masterminded a conclusive victory over Wales with an all-round performance, the judgment and perfection of which evoked memories of another great Irish stand-off half, Jackie Kyle.

In some respects, Campbell's game against England, when he was put under greater pressure, was even more impressive.

I was not present on Saturday —what I saw of him was via television in Paris—but it seems clear that, apart from his superb goal-kicking—what a glorious striker of the ball he is—he was playing the shrewdest of percentage games, nursing those sterling forwards of his, keeping things tight, and doing everything that was required to clinch an historic win.

One of the hallmarks of a great stand-off half is an ability to choose the right option at the right time, often under the most intensive pressure. To do so, almost infallibly as Campbell does —and seemingly to have time to do it at leisure—is a gift not given to many rugby players.

Campbell's success this season is no accident: a story from an Irish acquaintance illustrates the point. Walking past the Old Belvedere ground one evening he saw lights on, not a soul in sight, yet there was the regular thump of a rugby ball being kicked. On looking in, he found Campbell, alone, place kicking and out of 50 attempts, 47 went over.

I suspect that nothing that happened to him on the field on Saturday was more violent than the reception he got from his ecstatic supporters when it was all over. This disarmingly modest man must have been anxious to get off the field in one piece— along with several more of the Irish heroes.

"The best I hoped for after my lay-off," he has said, quite simply, "was to be considered for the match against Wales. But now I am just delighted that I got the chance, and that it's all come good for Ireland and our supporters after the terrible disappointment of last season."


Campbell's six penalties equalled the world record set by New Zealand's Don Clark (for New Zealand against the British Lions in 1959) and South Africa's G R Bosch (against France in 1975). His 21 points also beat his previous personal best of 19 points in the first test in Australia two years ago.

What the captain said

Ciaran Fitzgerald, the Irish captain: "I thought our forwards played superbly in the second half against the wind, keeping the play in the Scottish half so that Irvine and Rutherford were not able to put us under pressure."

Sports Editor's viewpoint


Drive—but discipline, too. England captain Steve Smith demands both during a spell of French pressure on Saturday.

Fire but not violence—a lesson from the Irish

By Nicholas Keith, Sports Editor

Rugby's triple crown is one of those myths which enhances reality. Now Ireland have captured it for only the fifth time and their great day on Saturday also provided good news for rugby.

Ireland have contributed hugely to the international game in terms of skill, entertainment, and personalities. Their contribution since the Second World War can be encapsulated in three names, a forward and two backs: Willie John McBride, Jackie Kyle and Mike Gibson.

But before Saturday, the Irish influence was not properly reflected in rugby's role of honour. Their last success in the five nations championship was in 1974; they have won the championship on only three other occasions since 1946, excluding the five-way tie in 1973; their only grand slam was in 1948. This was their fifth triple crown, compared with 16 for Wales, 15 for England, and eight for Scotland (the last in 1938).

They have been fancied to win the championship for the last two seasons. But in 1981 they were whitewashed and collected the wooden spoon—partly because the famous "luck of the Irish" was missing. Last season, they lost by a single point to both Scotland and Wales, and in Cardiff they scored two tries to nil.

Now the championship and the grand slam beckon Ireland. They have discovered a new brand of discipline to go with their traditional ferocity under their captain courageous, Fitzgerald. (Steve Smith the English captain is already showing similar commitment after two internationals in charge). Over the years Ireland's play has been notably nonviolent. Indeed, there are hopeful signs that the violence which has been ruining international rugby is on the wane.

Violence behind the referee's back is an abiding problem. England, France and Wales have been guilty. The nadir game was two years ago when Ringer, the Welsh flanker, was sent off at Twickenham. But England were no angels, and some survivors of that brutal game will have to keep themselves in check on March 6 when the two countries meet. This match will be an acid test because the ancient rivalry between England and Wales has recently descended into ugly, unbridled warfare on the field.

There is no more excuse for bad behaviour off the pitch than on it. Some England players disgraced themselves in Paris at the weekend at the after-match banquet. This lack of discipline cannot be excused as merely high spirits and the England authorities must make sure that this unwelcome symptom is treated.

The greater involvement of touch judges in pointing out off the ball incidents to the referee is to be applauded. Rugby is such a fast, technical and physical game that it needs more than one pair of eyes to keep track on foul play. Even the all-pervasive TV eye is powerless to pick out some misdemeanours. Sometimes, we see incidents without understanding the full import.

In the Scotland/Australia international last December, Tony Shaw, the Wallaby captain, floored Cuthbertson, a Scottish lock but it was only made clear later that he was badly provoked.

The Irish can teach everybody the importance of discipline. They are famous for their fire but they do not have a reputation for rough play. Let us hope they climb the fourth and final mountain in Paris on March 20 when the grand slam will be at stake.

Other Rugby Union

Saracens in battle with themselves

Saracens 7 Rosslyn Park 17

A few years ago Saracens were a match for anybody. This season they seem to be a pushover for almost anybody. Many of their defeats have been by large margins. The last time they won was November 28, when they beat Abertillery. "When will it all end?" they are asking at Southgate.

It did not end in this London merit table match against Rosslyn Park on Saturday, but there were moments—and you did not need to put on rose-tinted glasses to recognise them—when it might have done. One good win over a first-class team is what Saracens need most. It would replenish their self-confidence. Against Park they had to settle, yet again, for a fairly honourable defeat, by three penalty goals and two tries to a try and a penalty.

Park led 6—4 at the interval. Both their tries were scored in the second half, and both could have been avoided. Tiddy got the first when Gill was given the licence to run from halfway almost to the corner, and Sainter the second, when he intercepted a ballooned pass by Steadman just inside Park's half. Interceptions often go against teams who are down on their luck.

Greenhalgh, Park's usual goalkicker, was injured, but Cullen kicked three penalties in four attempts. That represented another difference between the teams. Gregory, in his first senior game, kicked only one out of four for Saracens. He came to Southgate from Southend, and was chosen for his kicking ability. It temporarily deserted him on Saturday, although the three penalties he missed were by no means difficult, probably a case of nerves.

Newcombe scored Saracens' try, with support from Keay, when Miller kicked towards Park's 22 and Gill dropped the ball. The three men involved in the try served Saracens well. So did Hancock, their full back. He was quick, capable, and unafraid, with safe hands.

Park had the stronger scrummage and won most of the lineouts, wherever the ball was thrown. Their defence was solid. Knowing they have bigger fish to fry, they did enough to win, no more. They can play better, and will. It is doubtful, at present, if the same could be said of Saracens.

SARACENS: S Hancock, S Miller, C Babayode, D Gregory, P Kamara, P Eggleton, F Steadman (capt), C Roberts, N Branch, D Coomber, K Douglas, M Pattinson, A Dawson, A Keay, M Newcombe.

ROSSLYN PARK: J Gill, R Sainter, N Anderson, P Warfield, S Tiddy, J Ager, D Cullen, P Curtis, P Keith-Roach, P Hinton, B Cooper, A Rodgers, P Ackford, N Mantell (capt), A Ripley.

Referee: P Farr (London).

Gloucester catch on just in time

By Gerald Davies

Neath 6 Gloucester 13

Those with long memories may remember how much physical commitment there used to be between these two clubs. In the 14 years which have lapsed since they last met—matches were discontinued in the 1967-68 season—Neath have diminished as a force.

The 16 games they have lost this year tell their own story but it took most of the game for Gloucester to read much into it and by the time they did it was too late for them to give little more than a hint of the strength that has brought them 28 victories this season.

Apart from the early stages when they had two opportunities to score tries, when the visitors were still overcoming the effects of the journey, Neath never seemed likely to threaten. On one occasion a cruel high bounce of the ball on the Gloucester line, after an un-and-under by Morgan, evaded the clutches of Elgan Rees; another move five minutes later saw Edmonds going over the line only for the final pass to be deemed forward.

Gadd and Teague were in the forefront of the action for the visitors, Teague on one long run demonstrating two audacious sidesteps which many a three-quarter might envy. Orwin dominated the middle of the lineouts for Gloucester, as did Rawlings at the front for Neath, but little use was made of this possession.

Not to be completely outdone, Boyle was frequently to be seen among Gloucester's later loose charges and during the most exciting piece of continuous attack of the game was penalized, unfairly I think, for passing off one knee after the half-tackle. It was a promising movement and it seemed unjust that such a positive piece of play should be considered an infringement. Later, in supporting a well-executed back-row move close to Neath's line, he had his just reward by scoring the only try of the match.

Such combined movements were rare and both sets of halfbacks preferred to kick and to keep the likes of Mogg and Rees, both of whom are potential match-winners on the wing, in cold storage. Jeff Davies and Ford had kicked a penalty each in the first half; Morgan kicked another penalty, just after the interval, to take the home side into the lead.

It was late when it dawned on Gloucester that the game was there for the taking if only they were less wary of an unthreatening opposition. Boyle scored his try before Ford completed the scoring with two more penalties.

NEATH: Jeff Davies; E H Rees, C Thomas, S Power, A Edmonds; J Davies, C Morgan; F Dando, M Richards, J Hopkins, B Phillips, P Rawlings, A Vaughan (sub, C Jones), D Randall, Carwyn Jones.

GLOUCESTER: P Ford; P Pritchard, P Taylor, F Parsloe, R Mogg; L Jones, S Baker; M Preedy, K White, F Ashmead, J Gadd, S Boyle, J Orwin, M Longstaff, M Teague.

Referee: J Groves (Tonyrefail).

For the record

INTERNATIONALS: Ireland 21, Scotland 12; France 15, England 27.

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 6, London Scottish 9; Birmingham 6, South Wales Police 9; Bridgend 7, Llanelli 10; Broughton Park 25, Birkenhead Park 6; Burton 6, Davenport 13; Cambridge University 16, Rugby 6; Ebbw Vale 0, Cardiff 15; Edinburgh Wanderers 10, Gordonians 22; Exeter 9, Swansea 47; Gala 19, Boroughmuir 9; Glamorgan Wanderers 6, Pontypool 24; Gosforth 16, Wilmslow 3; Harlequins 26, Headingley 13; Heaton Moor 9, Chester 17; Harrogate 6, Waterloo 14; Huddersfield 15, Halifax 13; Kelso 32, Vale of Lune 16; Leigh 20, Rochdale 6; Liverpool 38, Loughborough College 3; Maesteg 20, Bath 3; Melrose 12, Ayr 9; Metropolitan Police 9, Nottingham 9; Morley 10, St Helens 4; Morpeth 3, Middlesbrough 22.

Neath 6, Gloucester 13; Newbridge 10, Newport 3; Newcastle University 10, Durham City 27; Orrell 12, Leicester 4; Otley 23, Kendal 9; Oxford 3, Nuneaton 18; Oxford University 34, OMT 12; Plymouth Albion 19, Blackheath 9; Pontypridd 16, London Welsh 36; Preston Grasshoppers 7, Wigan 17; Richmond 7, Bristol 15; Ripon 36, Ilkley 8; Rossendale 10, Keswick 0; Sale 22, Hawick 15; Saracens 7, Rosslyn Park 17; Sheffield 10, Hartlepool Rovers 4; South Glamorgan Institute 31, Penarth 7; Stewart's Melville FP 52, Langholm 17; Tyldesley 6, Manchester University 7; Wakefield 37, New Brighton 16; Walsall 7, Roundhay 11; Warrington 3, Castleford 8; Wasps 24, Fylde 7; West Park 10, Manchester 12; Widnes 36, Oldham 7; Winnington Park 15, Keighley 15.

SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: US Portsmouth 15, Sutton and Epsom 32.

OTHER MATCHES: Abbey 11, Furlorians 4; Ashford (Kent) 22, Tunbridge Wells 0; Aylesbury 7, Leighton Buzzard 12; Bacavians 37, Bury St Edmunds 12; Bancroft 15, Old Edwardians (Romford) 12; Barnet 13, Eton Manor 4; Basildon 0, Betteshanger CW 6; Bedford Athletic 17, Biggleswade 0; Bishop's Stortford 9, Hendon 3; Bletchley 9, Towcestrians 7; Bracknell 29, Windsorians 0; Brentwood 3, Old Westcliffians 9; Bromley 3, East Grinstead 30; Burgess Hill 14, Chichester 0; Camborne SOM 15, Royal SOM 13; Cambridge 11, Cambridge University LX Club 3; Canterbury Pilgrims 6, Sittingbourne 4; Centaurs 9, Chipstead 0; Cheshunt 25, Stevenage 9; Chingford 22, Ilford 3; Cranleigh 3, Surrey University 0.

Crowborough 0, Lewes 11; Dartfordians 14, Park House 12; Devizes 26, Swanage and Wareham 0; Dorchester 24, Wootton Bassett 9; Dorking 22, Twickenham 0; Dover 11, Old Juddians 37; East London 0, Old Colfeians 10; Effingham 3, Raynes Park 19; Erith 30, Cranbrook 6; Fairbairn House 21, Old Kingsburians 4; Feltham 4, Sheno OG 3; Grasshoppers 24, Metropolitan Police II 10; Gravesend 13, Thanet Wanderers 10; Hammersmith and Fulham 16, Orleans FP 23; Haringey 7, Quintin 18; Harpenden 0, Ruislip 18; Haywards Heath 9, Hastings and Bexhill 13; Hemel Hempstead 31, Barker's Butts 4; Hertford 18, Old Albanians 25; Hitchin 14, Rushden II 10; Horsham 24, Seaford 0; Ipswich 27, Saracen Crusaders 11; Kibworth 3, Ampthill 4; Linton 0, Ashford (Kent) II 12; London New Zealand 0, Marlow 11; Maidstone 25, Old Emanuel 7; Medway 10, Old Griffins 0.

Mitcham 6, London Fire Brigade 0; North Dorset 19, Dorchester 'A' 9; North Walsham 13, Univ of East Anglia 9; Norwich Union 0, Lakenham 15; Oadby 7, Luton 9; Old Becchamians 19, Shirley Wanderers 3; Old Bevonians 21, London Welsh Griffins 15; Old Brightonians 6, Heathfield 7; Old Brecklelans 24, Old Wandsworthians 0; Old Cranleighans 15, Old Alleynians 20; Old Croydonians 4, Bec OB 9; Old Elizabethans (Barnet) 0, Harlow 17; Old Freemen's 36, Old Haileyburians 6; Old Gaytonians XV 10, Barclays Bank 10; Old Grammarians 3, Wanstead 24; Old Hamptonians 5, KCS OB 30; Old Ignatians 14, Ealing Teachers 3; Old Isleworthians 7, Law Society 9; Old Johnians 7, Old Wimbledonians 3; Old Meadonians 29, Lensbury 15; Old Paulines 7, Newbury 19; Old Reigatians 11, Old Surbitonians 4; Old Rutlishians 22, Old Whitgiftians 15; Old Tiffinians 11, Basingstoke 23.

Old Walcountians 31, NatWest 9; Old Williamsonians 46, Medway XV 12; Orpington 3, Lewisham 10; Osterley 25, Crawley 11; Osterley Magpies 12, British Airways 3; Oxford OB 28, RMCS Shrivenham 12; Penzance 25, Beaconsfield 3; Phoenix 6, Drifters 3; Queen Mary College 6, Old Bealonians 19; Reigate 49, Old Epsomians 3; Roxeth Manor OB 4, Uxbridge 29; Saffron Walden 20, Stamford 9; St Nicholas OB 20, Old Roedonians 6; St Thomas's Hospital 12, Old Haberdashers' 10; Salisbury 14, Guildford and Godalming 6; Southampton 6, Gosport 15; Southend 10, Colchester 10; Stafford 4, Askeans 0; Stockwood Park 3, Loughborough 6; Southend 10, Colchester 10; Sudbury 15, Rochford Hundred 5; Sudbury Court 0, Harrow 0; Tonbridge 0, Beckenham 12.

Kent University 4, Gillingham Anchorians 29; University Vandals 6, Civil Service 19; Warlingham 13, Brighton 11; Watford 23, Old Ashmoleans 10; West Norfolk 10, Shelford 4; Wimbledon 30, Kingston 6; Wimborne 11, Portsmouth 8; Windsor 12, Slough 23; Woodford 22, London Hospital 6; Worthing 31, Old Mid-Whitgiftians 3; Wye College 12, Folkestone 20.

CARCASSONNE: France "B" beat Italy 25—19.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Yorkshire Schools' XI 9, Welsh Schools' XV 26; Beckenham XV 28, Kent Clubs XV 10.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS: Bucks Cup, final: Bletchley 6, High Wycombe 25. Hampshire Cup, semi-finals: Havant 3, Basingstoke 7; Trojans 6, US Portsmouth 13. Lancashire Cup: Orrell 26, Widnes 15. Club matches: London Irish 49, Streatham/Croydon 0; Torquay 10, Blackheath 15.

OTHER MATCHES: Roseland 17, Cornwall FB 0; St Austell 9, Cheltenham 10; Sutton and Epsom 22, Marks & Spencers Saints 12.

Cricket: Emburey with ball and Tavaré with bat take a bow

England bring down curtain on Sri Lanka and tour

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 21

England, with tenacity the main virtue, drew heavily on all their professional skills to beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets with a day to spare in the inaugural Test match here today. Tavaré with the bat and some remarkable bowling by Emburey were the features as a gripping match was completed in burning sunshine on a turning pitch.

England's target was 171 and it was only in the final stages that their first overseas Test victory for two years became assured. Tavaré was the dominant England batsman, scoring 85 in three hours, 40 minutes before he was out just before the end. It was Gower who cover-drove the fast bowler De Mel to the cover boundary five minutes from the close to ensure that England were the first recipients of the magnificent three and a half foot, four-tiered silver and ebony president's trophy presented by Mr J R Jayawardene for competition between the two countries.

Sri Lanka lost seven wickets for eight runs earlier at the end of their second innings, with Emburey taking five for five in 33 balls. It was a wretched and panicky display by Sri Lanka even if Emburey and Underwood, the England slow bowlers, showed all the accuracy and cunning of master craftsmen.

There was still a chance for Sri Lanka as the wearing pitch had yielded turn of six to eight inches for the English pair, but their own spin bowlers were unable to extract the same help or to bowl with the required steadiness.

Tavaré came in when Cook was leg before to a yorker in De Mel's second over after England's second innings started half an hour before lunch. Warnapura gave himself only one over and from then on, one or another of the Sri Lankan spinners, usually two of them, were bowling.

Tavaré discarded his dour, defensive approach and eventually outscored Gooch. When Tavaré was stumped, only three runs remained to be scored. He had struck 12 boundaries, the majority of them splendid strokes through the covers which he has not previously shown in England's cause.

Above all, this was a disciplined and well ordered batting achievement by the England players who emphasized the inevitable gulf that has to exist between experienced first-class cricketers and the Sri Lankans, who are still feeling their way.

Gooch and Tavaré put on 81 together in 25 overs after Cook's early departure. They took no chances but never hesitated to punish the loose balls and there were too many of these for Sri Lanka to manage the breakthrough they sought.

Long before he was out, Gooch had adapted a two-eyed stance and was picking runs from the slow bowlers with emphatic command without surrendering any necessary caution. A ball that spun awkwardly from the rough was his undoing and then Gower settled in after a tentative start.

By tea, England were 94 for two from 38 overs before the tempo picked up with 55 runs coming in the first hour afterwards. Gower became more and more assertive and the Sri Lankan attack clearly lost heart in the home straight.

Sri Lanka's collapse from 153 for three overnight to 175 all out was startling. Embury and Underwood bowled with marvellous control and variety and England caught everything possible. It detracts nothing though from the two bowlers, to suggest the Sri Lankans failed to bat to their proper potential.

Warnapura and Dias, in different ways on Saturday, had threatened to put the game beyond England's reach. Both fell before the close but the match was still evenly balanced at the start. It soon began to slip away from Sri Lanka as one by one their batsmen failed to strike a happy medium between desperate defence and undisciplined hitting.

Sri Lanka understandably lacked the required maturity to push the ones and twos and punish the odd loose ball. They also spurned a number of singles that in last weekend's one-day matches they would have made into twos. In short they were undone by the pressure England brought to bear.

Emburey's six for 33 was a splendidly relaxed performance and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against West Indies in the first Test at Port of Spain last year was the only previous occasion he has taken five or more wickets in an innings for England.

Once Emburey switched to bowling round the wicket, his analysis was 8-3-5-5. He bowled a fairly low trajectory, varied his pace and kept a perfect line. Underwood was slightly more mechanical, but did not always have the luck. He returns to England three short of 300 wickets in his test career.

A lot depended for Sri Lanka on Mendis and Madugalle at the start and for half an hour there was no serious hint of the shocks to come. Mendis drove Emburey for four through the covers and pulled Underwood over long on for six. This was actually Mendis's last scoring stroke before he was seventh out 37 minutes later.

Madugalle gave Emburey his first wicket of the day when he turned a straightforward catch to short square leg. The 17-year-old Ranatunga went in Emburey's next over to a spectacular catch by Fletcher, who perched at silly point, was as it were, leading from the front. Fletcher had to turn and dive to clutch a lobbed stroke left-handed.

All attempts at scoring runs had gone at this stage. Fletcher took another catch when D S de Silva tried to turn Underwood to leg. Then Mendis pulled Emburey straight to Willis at long on. In the same over, Kaluperuma was caught behind. De Mel was caught from a distimed stroke to midwicket and the innings ended next over when the left handed G R A de Silva lofted Underwood to Willis again, this time at long off.

Embury's bonus: Emburey received £400 for being named man of the match.


Emburey : five for five

SRI LANKA: First Innings, 218 (R R Madugalle 65, A Ranatunga 54; D L Underwood 5—28).

Second Innings, overnight 152—3 (R Dias 77).

L R D Mendis, c Willis, b Embury	27
R S Madugalle, c Cook, b Embury	3
A Ranatunga, c Fletcher, b Embury	2
D S De Silva, c Fletcher, b Underwood	1
A F De Mel, c Gower, b Emburey	2
L W Kaluperuma, c Taylor, b Embury	0
H M Goonatillake, not out	2
G R A De Silva, c Willis, b Underwood	0
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 8)	14
Total	175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—113, 3—140, 4—167, 5—169, 6—170, 7—172, 8—173, 9—174.

BOWLING: Willis 9—3—24—1; Botham 12—1—37—0; Underwood 37.3—15—67—3; Emburey 25—11—33—6.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 223 (D I Gower 89; A F De Mel 4—70).

Second Innings

G A Gooch, b G R A De Silva	31
G Cook, l-b-w, b De Mel	0
C J Taraé, st Goonetilake, b G R A De Silva	85
D I Gower, not out	42
K W R Fletcher, not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 1)	13
Total (3 wkts)	171

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—84, 3—167.

BOWLING: A F De Mel 13.1—4—33—1; B Warnapura 1—0—1—0; G R A De Silva 17—6—46—2; D S De Silva 15—5—38—0; L Kaluperuma 12—3—40—0.

England final tour averages

Batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
G Boycott	8	14	5	701	105	77.88
I T Botham	11	15	1	760	142	54.28
G A Gooch	13	21	3	969	127	53.83
D I Gower	13	18	3	755	94	50.33
C J Richards	6	6	4	97	46	48.50
K W R Fletcher	13	18	6	521	108	43.41
G Cook	7	10	1	372	104*	41.33
C J Tavaré	13	19	0	761	149	40.05
M W. Gatting	12	14	1	509	127	39.15
G R Dilley	10	11	2	204	52	22.66
R W Taylor	11	10	2	132	40	16.50
D L Underwood	11	10	5	74	22*	14.80
R G D Willis	10	6	3	26	13	8.66
J E Emburey	y2	12	2	79	33	7.90
J K Lever	8	5	0	36	16	7.20
P J W Allott	7	5	1	22	9*	5.50

* not out

HUNDREDS: 2: I T Botham (142 v India, Sixth Test; 122 v Central Zone); G Boycott (105 v India, Third Test; 101 no v India Under-22); G Cook (104 no v Central Zone; 104 v Sri Lanka President's XI); M W Gatting (127 v East Zone; 111 Central Zone); G A Gooch (127 v India, Fifth Test; 119 no v South Zone). 1: K W Fletcher (108 v South Zone); C J Tavaré (149 v India, Third Test).

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
D L Underwood	381.1	150	784	34	23.05
J E Emburey	330.1	98	1063	42	25.30
R G D Willis	242.1	63	687	24	28.62
J K Lever	214	44	665	20	33.25
I T Botham	317.2	65	928	25	37.12
P J W Allott	133.4	40	601	15	40.06
G R Dilley	210.2	27	767	15	51.13

ALSO BOWLED: G Cook, 6.5—1—21—2; K W R Fletcher, 29—2—121—2; M W Gatting, 11—1—40—1; G A Gooch, 58.1—14—150—2; D I Gower, 5—2—6—1; C J Richards, 2—1—5—0; C J Tavaré, 4—0—18—0; R W Taylor, 2—0—6—0.

FIVE WICKETS OR MORE IN AN INNINGS: Three times: D J Underwood (5—28 v Sri Lanka; 6—64 and 5—72 v India President's XI). Twice: P J Allott (5—54 v North Zone, 5—77 v East Zone). Once: I T Botham (5—61 v India, First Test); J E Emburey (6—33 v Sri Lanka); J K Lever (5—100 v India, Second Test).

FIELDING: Wicketkeeper: Taylor, 28 (27 ct, 1 st); Richards, 12 (11 ct, 1 st). Fielding: Catches: 10, G A Gooch, C J Tavaré; 9, K W R Fletcher; 7, I T Botham, D I Gower; 5, G Cook, J E Emburey, M W Gatting; 3, P J W Allott, G Boycott, G R Dilley, D L Underwood, R G D Willis; 2, J K Lever.

Alderman's example is a worry for N Zealand

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb 21.—The Australian fast bowlers, Terry Alderman and Dennis Lillee, gave devastating performances in a one-day international yesterday as they prepare for the Test series with New Zealand. Alderman took five for 17 and Lillee three for 14 to dismiss New Zealand for 74 and set up an eight-wicket triumph which gave Australia a 2—1 win in the Three-match limited overs series.

With the first of three Tests starting here next Friday, Australia dominated from the outset on a lively rain-soaked pitch. New Zealand, put in to bat, were in trouble from the moment Jeff Thomson sent back John Wright, an opener, with the first delivery.

Alderman, who took four for 11 in his first seven overs, and Lillee, who replaced Thomson, sent the home country tumbling to 37 for seven. Richard Hadlee and Lance Cairns briefly checked the collapse with an eight wicket stand of 34 before Lillee and Len Pascoe polished off the innings.

Australia needed only 84 minutes and 20.3 overs to complete their victory at 75 for two. Their wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, promoted to open, was bowled by Cairns for three and his partner, Bruce Laird, went leg before to Hadlee for ten. However, John Dyson, 26 not out, and the skipper Greg Chappell, 24 not out, ensured there were no upsets with an unbeaten third wicket partnership of 47.

NEW ZEALAND

J Wright, c Alderman, b Thomson	0
B Edgar, b Alderman	11
M Crowe, c Laird, b Alderman	3
G Howarth, b Alderman	7
J Coney, c Hughes, b Lillee	3
R Blair, l-b-w Alderman	2
I Smith, c Border, b Alderman	0
R Hadlee, c Hughes b Lillee	18
L Cairns, c Alderman, b Pascoe	14
M Snedden, b Lillee	1
G Troup, not out	2
Extras (lb 6, w 1, nb 2)	9
Total (29 overs)	74

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—20, 3—25, 4—37, 5—32, 6—35, 7—37, 8—71, 9—71.

BOWLING: J Thomson 5—1—13—1; T Alderman 10—2—17—5; D Lillee 10—3—14—3; L Pascoe 4—1—23—1.

AUSTRALIA

B Laird, l-b-w Hadlee	10
R Marsh, b Cairns	3
J Dyson, not out	26
G Chappell, not out	24
Extras (lb 5, w 2, nb 5)	12
Total (2 wkts, 20.3 overs)	75

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—28.

BOWLING: R Hadlee 8.3—3—25—1; L Cairns 4—1—12—1; G Troup 6—1—23—0; M Snedden 2—1—3—0.

Drivers win appeals

Johannesburg, Feb 20.—Formula One racing drivers have won their appeals against the suspensions imposed after last month's South African Grand Prix. A South African Automobile Association international appeal court ruled today that Kyalami race stewards did not have the power to impose the bans.

Athletics

The real world of Cosford puts glamour and Coe in perspective

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

In a curious way Cosford on Saturday was reassuring. Coming just after the new moguls of athletics had announced Sebastian Coe's latest venture into advertising, it was almost comforting to know that the sport of the lesser stars was still fighting the real problems of photo-finish devices and dragging people out of the audience to run for their country.

It was always maintained that the International Amateur Athletic Federation's relaxation of the rules of commercialization would affect only a tiny proportion of leading athletes. In fact, apart from securing the articulate glamour boy of the track, the "marketing men" have not yet broken sweat in their attempts to obtain the services of other athletes. While Coe can now consider giving up his sport's Aid Foundation grant, most less saleable athletes live in a different world.

The reality of Britain's indoor match against West Germany at Cosford was comparatively austere. Pleasant though it was to see the British girls beat the Germans by 53—46, the occasion was flat. The thought that this was the last chance to impress before the European championship team is announced today was diminished by the non-appearance of the promising middle-distance runner Graham Williamson, who had a cold, Cameron Sharp's absence from the sprints with a muscle injury, and the knowledge that only a small group of probably a dozen athletes will be sent to an event of minimal significance.

Verona Elder's enthusiasm is undiminished. After running an acceptable 400 metres in 53.32 sec, she felt good enough to end her dithering and make known her availability for the championships in Milan. On the other hand, Chris McGeorge, such a promising 800 metres runner, was third to Steve Caldwell and Klaus-Peter Nabein, and Mark Holtom, Britain's best hurdler, pulled a muscle when warming up.

Two performances were at once encouraging and frustrating. Harry King shot through the 60 metres in a time almost certainly better than Allan Wells's indoor best time of 6.68sec, but someone failed to be as quick to start the photo finish equipment so his hand-held time was entered as 6.7sec. Ken Newton was equally impressive in winning the 3,000 metres in 7min 55.68sec and beating the double European champion, Karl Fleschen, but he had mixed feelings about becoming the centre of attention at the advanced athletics age of 27.

The youth pulled out of the crowd to run was Kieran Moore, who replaced Holtom.

Results at Cosford

TRACK: 60 metres, race 'A': 1, H King (GB), 6.77 sec; 2, S Clarke (GB) 6.83; 3, J Kofler (WG), 6.94; 4, H Fritzsche (WG), 7.03. Race 'B': 1, King, 6.7 (hand timed); 2, Clarke, 6.80; 3, Kofler, 6.87; 4, Fritzsche, 6.95. 200m: 1, E Skamrahl (WG), 21.48 (UK all-comers record); 2, E Tulloch (GB), 21.69 (UK national record); 3, P Klein (WG) 21.98; 4, M Powell (GB), 23.15. 400m: 1, M Henrich (WG), 47.7 (hand-timed); 2, U. Wegener (WG), 47.81; 3, T Whitehead (GB), 48.37; 4, P Dunn (GB), 48.51. 800m: 1, K Knabein (WG), 1min 49.40 sec; 2, S. Caldwell (GB), 1:49.74; 3, S. McGeorge (GB), 1:51.60; 4, T Wilking (WG), 1:53.3 (hand-timed). 1,500m: 1, P Ilg (WG), 3:45.05; 2, A. Falter (GB), 3:47.16; 3, M Downes (GB), 3:47.56; 4, M Nellessen (WG), 3:47.9 (hand-timed). 60m hurdles, race 'A' (hand-timed): 1, A Schaumann (WG), 7.9; 2, W Greaves (GB), 8.1; 3, H Schmitt (WG), 8.1; 4, K Moore (GB), 8.3. Race 'B': 1, Schaumann, 7.99; 2, Greaves, 8.01; 3, Schmitt, 8.12; 4, Moore, 8.28. 3,000m: 1, K Newton (GB), 7:55.68; 2, R Callan (GB), 7:56.01; 3, K Fleschen (WG), 7:58.58; 4, H Othmann (WG), 7:59.3 (hand-timed).

FIELD: Triple jump: 1, A Huber (WG), 15.99 metres; 2, J Herbert (GB), 15.84; 3, E McCalla (GB), 15.74; 4, W Walther (WG), 15.56. Shot: 1, U Gelhausen (WG), 18.55; 2, R Rodhouse (GB), 18.46; 3, C Foehrenbach (WG), 17.61; 4, N Tabor (GB), 16.95. Long Jump: 1, J Worner (WG), 7.46; 2, A Moore (GB), 7.25; 3, J Assenmacher (WG), 7.25; 4, W Kirkpatrick (GB), 7.07. Pole vault: 1, P Volmer (WG), 5.30; 2, J Gutteridge (GB), 5.10; 3, G Bowlerton (GB), 5.00; no fourth place. High jump: 1, C Thranhard (WG), 2.24; 2, A. Surbeck (WG), 2.16; 3, A Kruger (GB), 2.10; 4, G Robertson (GB), 2.08.

Women

TRACK: 60 metres, race 'A': 1, W. Hoyte (GB), 7.41 sec; 2, S. Kloesters (WG), 7.44; 3, W.-M. Hirsch (WG), 7.50; 4, J. Baptiste (GB), 7.51. Race 'B': 1, Hoyte, 7.32; 2, Kloesters, 7.43; 3, M. Hirsch (WG), 7.81; 4, Baptiste, 7.51. 60m hurdles, race 'A': 1, Y Wray (GB), 8.31; 2, J. Livermore (GB), 8.37; 3, E. Oker (WG), 8.41; 4, B. Engel (WG), 8.42. Race 'B': 1, Livermore, 8.28; 2, Wray, 8.34; 3, Oker, 8.35; 4, Engel, 8.41. 400 m: 1, V. Elder (GB), 53.2; 2, L. Forsyth (GB), 53.88; 3, C. Brinkermann (WG), 53.95; 4, H. Gaugel (WG), 54.28. 800 m: 1, E. Decker (WG), 2:6.94; 2, B. Bruckner (WG), 2:7.97; 3, L. Macdonald (GB), 2:8.4 (hand timed); 4, J. Asgill (GB), 2:9.4 (hand timed). 200 m: 1, R. Patten (GB), 24.23; 2, K. Scott (WG), 24.24; 3, C. Steger (WG), 24.32; 4, S. Kloesters (WG), 24.60. 1,500m: 1, R. Berdes (WG), 4:17.32; 2, V. Michallek (WG), 4:19.61; 3, G. Dainty (GB), 4:20.6 (hand timed); J. Marlow (GB), 4:23.2 (hand timed).

FIELD: Long jump: 1, M. Hirsch (WG), 6.18 metres; 2, H. Schmidt (WG), 6.17; 3, G. Regan (GB) 5.99; 4, B. Kinch (GB), 5.96. High jump: equal 1, D. Elliott (GB) and A. M. Cording (GB), 1.89; 3, S. Wzoparek (WG), 1.80; 4, M. Wilken (WG), 1.75. Shot: 1, J. Oakes (GB), 17.20; 2, R. Petsch (WG), 16.87; 3, I. Welde (WG), 16.22; 4, H. Boyesell (GB), 15.14.

Match result: Women: Great Britain 53 pts, West Germany 46. Men: Great Britain 58, West Germany 75.

Hockey

Bromley out of a corner

By Sydney Friskin

Bromley 2 Neston 1

Neston earned the corners; Bromley the goals. This was the story of this remarkable match which took Bromley into the quarter-final round of the national club championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox yesterday. As a club that has drawn more away matches than any other, Neston, the Cheshire Cup holders, were disappointed that their journey had come to an abrupt end. But as one of their players put it "only one good thing came out of this game. We shall be staying at home next weekend."

Most of the drama was packed into about 40 seconds of the first half. Neston scored in the eighth minute through Smith from a short corner after Wilkinson had stopped the hit from the line. But in the twinkling of an eye Bromley equalized. Johnson took a free hit from the right and Francis, picking up on the left, squeezed a shot through from the narrowest of angles.

In the second half Bromley had but one chance in the 25th minute and they seized it. Johnson, racing down the right flank sent the ball across and Watson hit it hard past the goalkeeper from a difficult angle.

BROMLEY: D Smith; M Richards, M Bishop, A King, A Harrison, P Jacob, D Coombes, S Fenn, G Johnson, M Watson, D Francis.

NESTON: C Ashcroft; D Peters, C Cubley, T McKeown, M Wilkinson, T Renshaw, J Manchepp, S Greene, R Smith, J Royce, D Church.

Umpires: R Beattie (Midlands), P Hubber (Combined Services).

Other results (National club championship): Second round: Richmond 5, Preston 1; Derby 1, Bishop's Stortford 2; Olton and West Warwickshire 1, Southgate 4; Bromley 2, Neston 1; Isca 0, Slough 5; Blueharts 1, Fareham 1 (aet, Fareham won on penalty strokes); Hounslow 1, Maidenhead 1 (aet, Hounslow won on penalty strokes).

QUARTER FINAL DRAW: Hounslow v Richmond; Southgate v Fareham; Nottingham v Bishop's Stortford; Slough v Bromley.

Cyclo-cross

British juniors take team title

From John Wilcockson
Lanarvily, Brittany, Feb 21

On a course that had been turned into a slimy quagmire by 12 hours of rain, Roland Liboton, of Belgium, today raced to his second world professional cyclo-cross championship. He beat the pace setter, Albert Zweifel, of Switzerland, in an exciting sprint finish.

Racing in the worst of today's atrocious conditions, Great Britain's junior riders finished first in the team championship, despite three of them crashing in the opening seconds of the 10-mile race.

Conditions had been firm and dry on Saturday, when Milos Fisera, from Czechoslovakia, retained his amateur title after seven laps of closely fought racing

England's manager continues with his World Cup experiment

Hoddle's chance to be part of plan

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Glenn Hoddle, of Tottenham Hotspur, can expect to line up for England against Northern Ireland at Wembley tomorrow. Ron Greenwood, England's manager said yesterday that the British championship match provides an opportunity to experiment.

Hoddle was dropped after a poor display in the World Cup defeat in Norway and was omitted again for the Wembley match against Hungary last November in which England ensured qualification for the finals in Spain this summer.

Hoddle, aged 24, was beginning to fear that his chances of establishing himself in the international side had gone but Mr Greenwoodd insisted that his World Cup plans are far from complete.

"Tuesday's team could be very different from the one I put out against Hungary", he said. That is no reflection on the lads in that team. They know the position. I have got to look at other players.

"A lot depends on form and fitness and a lot can happen in the next three months. To start talking now about who you want to play in Spain would be stupid. In 1966 Geoff Hurst and Martin Peters were not in the reckoning at this stage but they were the men who scored the goals when we won the final."

Hoddle is likely to be joined in the England team by Dave Watson, now aged 35 and rebuilding his first division career with Stoke City. Watson also missed the Hungary match but seems likely to be recalled. Cyrille Regis and Steve Foster, the only uncapped players in the squad, will probably start on the substitute's.

Mr Greenwood said: "It is always a problem playing teams like Northern Ireland because our players meet their players every week in League games. But this time we must approach it differently because we could find ourselves playing Northern Ireland in the second phase of the World Cup if we both do well."

Mr Greenwood added: "Northern Ireland have got a tremendous record since Billy Bingham took over. They have only lost two in 16 and when you think he only was a small number to choose from they have done remarkably well. I want to name the team tomorrow so that they know who is playing when they go to bed. That is more settling than keeping them waiting."

While England and their manager were contemplating their own future, the League chairmen were discussing the future of the whole game at their seminar in Coventry. The picture, and all will know by now, is bleak and was confirmed by events over the weekend.

Consider the game's main income, the number of spectators who pass through the turnstiles. In comparison to last season's average gate, only Birmingham City and Tottenham Hotspur showed a significant increase in the first division on Saturday. Neither is suprising.

Birmingham entertained their neighbours, Aston Villa, and Spurs have not only since opened a new stand but also staged a repeat of last season's enthralling FA Cup final. Spectators were still being shepherded to the terraces half an hour after the kick-off at White Hart Lane, which was packed with its biggest League crowd of the season, 46,181.

Manchester United attracted the only other large gathering (43,833) but it was smaller than expected for the match against traditional rivals, Arsenal, who beat them in the 1979 Cup Final. Only Liverpool who inflicted the second heavy defeat on Coventry City in four days with goals by Souness, Lee, Rush and McDermott, and Southampton, the leaders, who were watched by more than 20,000 and the audience at Sunderland, who have not scored in their last five games, was their lowest of the season, 13,163.

Watford attracted by far the largest crowd in the second division for their outstanding fixture against their local rivals, Luton Town. They alone in the division showed an increase on last season's average and apart from Bolton Wanderers, stable at 9,500, the rest were down by an aggregate of 14,000. Norwich City and Leicester City, involved in games featuring Cup giantkillers, and Sheffield Wednesday, hosts for another local derby, were the others to be seen by more than 10,000.

Local derbies also attracted the highest attendances in the third and fourth divisions, lending support to the argument that regionalization would increase the popularity of matches. In the third division Bristol City, more in need of financial support than any other of the 92 League clubs, went down to Portsmouth but at least their defeat was witnessed by 9,397 people. Only Burnley and Preston, with glories of the past behind them, were fed by more than 5,000.

Now Saunders knows the score at Birmingham

By Nicholas Harling

Birmingham City 0 Aston Villa 1

Even in adversity it was reassuring to find that Ron Saunders's sense of humour had not deserted him on the move from Aston Villa to Birmingham City. Villa's matches over the past couple of weeks had not seemed quite the same without Mr Saunders to add his customary dry posturing, but there he was back in his element on Saturday, albeit as manager elect of the second city's poor relations.

After a rousing derby in which Villa's supporters showed they had inherited much of their former manager's wit, Mr Saunders raised the biggest laugh on being asked if the afternoon had made him feel at all embittered.

"I probably was," he replied, "because I ain't got a clue what that means."

He cannot have failed, however, to comprehend the message from the Villa followers whenever their team's monopoly of possession exposed Birmingham's shortcomings. "Saunders, you must be f... mad," they repeated at various intervals with the spontaneity of the Kop from Mr Saunders' own Merseyside. The discipline which he himself had dilligently instilled into the champions was, as he acknowledged, the biggest difference betweeen the sides on a hectic afternoon.

Birmingham, it is true, were without Dillon, who was suspended, in addition to Gemmill and Todd, who are no longer indispensable, so it was not surprising that Villa were more cohesive. Mortimer and Cowans possessed the coolest heads in the frenzy that was midfield, although the youngster Phillips responded well to Birmingham's cause as did Van Mierlo who had the beating of Williams down the left.

For all Villa's early domination, however, Evans, one of their defenders, provided more threat than all the forwards put together. He had four attempts, one a header, striking the bar, but all of which carried more venom than the effects wasted by Shaw and Cowans.

Particularly when the goal came after 58 minutes, it did so from the most unexpected source, Withe, who had been resticted by Scott, on loan from Leicester. The defender's only mistake was crucial. In trying to nod Morley's hanging through ball back to Jones, he sold the goalkeeper short and Withe was able to sweep the ball into an ungrarded net.

"What's the score, Saunders, what's the score?" asked the Villa contingent, yet not even Withe's goal nor a subsequent shot blocked by Jones's legs on the goalline could really have enhanced the forward's England claims for tomorrow. Were age on his side Worthington might be a better prospect. Unfortunately, neither his ingeauity nor his striking partner Whatmore, who drove Birmingham's best chance wide of the far post, could rescue their side. And Villa's fans knew it. Unkind as it was, the last chant of "Saunders, we don't need you any more", was perhaps their most pungent communication of them all.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: R Jones; D Langan, P Van den Hauwe, A Curbishley, G Scott, K Broadhurst, I Handysides, N Whatmore, F Worthington, L Phillips, A van Mierlo.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; K Swain (sub, T Bullivant), G Williams, A Evans, K McNaught, D Mortimor, D Bremner, D Geddis, P Withe, G Cowans, A Morley.



Mr Jack Wiseman, vice chairman of Birmingham, wonders what he can read in Ron Saunders face

Wise old heads to the fore

By Vince Wright

Southampton 2 West Ham 1

In an age when youth is said to be everything, it is comforting to know that experience still counts for something. On Saturday, two wise old heads scored the goals which enabled Southampton to extend their lead at the top of the first division to four points, and erase the memory of a heavy midweek defeat at Ipswich.

Armstrong, with a superbly struck left foot drive from 18 yards after 11 minutes, and Channon, with a looping header from close in six minutes before half time, were the men on target as Southhampton registered their 12th league victory at the Dell this season. Keegan and Ball, who are also long in the tooth, were equally influential in this merited triumph over a resolute West Ham United.

It was a good day all round for Southampton because their nearest challengers, Manchester United and Arsenal, dropped points while playing each other. West Ham, meanwhile, met with their sixth consecutive away defeat. Earlier in the season they seemed equipped to challenge for the championship. However, they suffered more than most from the long enforced break caused by the bad weather and now even a place in Europe may be beyond them.

West Ham's recent signings, Orr, a defender, and Van der Elst a midfield player, are unfortunate in that their arrival has coincided with the team's slide down the table. They acquitted themselves reasonably well against Southampton, but the response from some of their colleagues was disappointing. Bonds, another old hand, was a shining exception.

Neighbour could do little right, and the strikers, Cross and Goddard, have lost the sharpness that characterized their game before the New Year, both wasting fine chances to equalize in an incident-packed second half. The vulnerability of Parkes to high centres was particularly well exploited by Holmes and goalkeeper was clearly at fault with Channon's winning goal. With Brooking's mind apparently on other things, West Ham sadly missed the creative talent of Devonshire. He is as important to them as Keegan is to Southampton.

Southampton's defenders are susceptible to lightning counter-attacks, and West Ham's goal after 15 minutes came from such a ploy. Van der Elst ran 30 yards with the ball before cleverly swapping passes with Goddard and would probably have scored if Waldron had not tripped him. Stewart cracked home the penalty.

Thanks largely to Keegan's expertise and remarkable work rate, Southampton were the dominant side, but West Ham were nearest to a goal in the closing stages. Only Katalinic's quick reaction to stop a shot from point-blank range by Van der Elst prevented an injustice

In a week when attendances dropped to an alarming low level, it was encourging that Southampton's third highest gate of the season saw a match which was a credit to English football.

SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic, I Golac, N Holmes, G Baker, C Nicholls, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, D Puckett, D Armstrong, A Ball.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes, R Stewart, P Brush, W Bonds, N Orr, F Van der Elst, J Neighbour, P Goddard, D Cross, T Brookings, G Pike.

Referee: E. Read (Bristol).

Today's fixtures

Kick off 7.30 unless stated.

FOURTH DIVISION: York v Port Vale.

SCOTTISH CUP FOURTH ROUND SECOND REPLAY: Hibernian v Dundee United.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Grantham v St Liverpool.

BERGER ISTHMIAN LEAGUE — Billericay Town v Dulwich Hamlet; Croydon v Staines Town. Hitachi Cup — Fourth round: Wembley v Farnborough Town.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE. Midland: Enderby Tn. v Kidderminster. Southern: Dover v Poole.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston V. v Blackburn

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Bristol City; Luton v Bristol Rovers.

RUGBY UNION: Swansea v South Glamorgan Inst. (7.0).

Keegan's bustling expertise helped attract a full house to The Dell

Motherwell certain to gain promotion

By Iain Mackenzie

Raith Rovers 0 Motherwell 2

One if the few certainties in an uncertain Scottish football world is that Motherwell will be in the Premier division next season. They are 10 points ahead of Heart of Midlothian and have scored more than twice as many goals, and are 11 in front of Ayr United who were badly shaken by a 3—0 home defeat by Hearts on Saturday.

Motherwell's return to the senior division, possibly with the Edinburgh club in two, would do much to enhance that competition. They are one of Scotland's best footballing sides, with a reputation to maintain, much as West Ham United have in England. Like West Ham, while occasionally success is their's, they have often had to make do with admiring sympathy instead of trophies.

That reputation was enhanced exactly 50 years ago. In 1932 Motherwell won the league championship for the only time in their 96-years history, the first time any side other than Rangers or Celtic had done so since 1905, and the last until Hibernian won in 1948. They were league runners-up in 1933 and 1934, but apart from a Scottish Cup final the following season, their moments of joy have been limited.

Now they are coming through again, and if the weekend's win at Kirkaldy, against a struggling Raith Rovers side was harder to achieve than they expected, a 2-0 win away from home is satisfactory by any standards. Not that Motherwell expected little opposition. Raith, who were themselves almost promoted last season, until a late attack of nerves ended their hopes, had won their previous four matches

Indeed, they spent the first 25 minutes buzzing round the Motherwell goal, and the opening score was entirely against the run of play. A clearance found McLaughlin, who passed to Irvine. He went round Steel, and shot high into the net for a delightful if undeserved goal. Just over 10 minutes into the second half, Motherwell scored again. Donaldson made an excellent diving save from a close-in header by Forbes, but could not hold the ball and Cleland, who had come on at the interval for McKeever, pushed it over the line.

It remains to be seen whether the Lanarkshire side's skill, determination and entertaining style of play will be sufficient to enable them to live on equal terms with the country's leading clubs next season. It may be significant that in a cup-tie at home to Aberdeen some weeks ago, they lost a goal (and subsequently the match) almost before the referee had started the game, and they were recently beaten by another premier division side, Hibernian, in a friendly match in Edinburgh.

RAITH ROVERS: A Donaldson; T Houston (sub, P Carroll), B McDonough, R Ford, A Forsyth, D Steel, I Ballantine, D Urquhart, W Gibson, J Mitchell, R Robinson.

MOTHERWELL: H Spoat; J McLeod, J Wark, S McLelland, J Carson, G Forbes, B McLaughlin, J McKeever (sub, B Cleland), W Irvine, T O'Hara, J Gahagen.

Referee: H Williamson (Renfrew).

Robertson on song with injury

John Robertson limped into Scotland's Glasgow headquarters last evening and posed another problem for Jock Stein as he prepares in Valencia on Wednesday. The Nottingham Forest winger took a kick on his right ankle in the second minute of Saturday's match at Brighton.

Robertson's injury is a blow to Mr Stein, who on Saturday had to call up Steve Archibald, of Tottenham, to replace the other winger in his squad, Davie Cooper, of Rangers.

Scotland will be premmitted only a three-month break after the World Cup finals before returning to serious action. They open their European Championship campaign against East Germany at Hampden Park on October 13. Dates of matches: Scotland v East Germany (October 13), Switzerland v Scotland (November 17), Belgium v Scotland (December 15), Scotland v Switzerland (March 30; 1983), Scotland v Belgium (October 12, 1983), East Germany v Scotland (November 16, 1983).

England's dates

European Championship (group three fixtures): Sept 22, 1982, Denmark v England; Oct 9, Luxembourg v Greece; Nov 10, Luxembourg v Denmark; Nov 17, Greece v England; Dec 15, England v Luxembourg; Mar 27, 1983, Luxembourg v Hungary; Mar 30, England v Greece; Apr 16, Hungary v Luxembourg; Apr 27, England v Hungary; Denmark v Greece; May 15, Hungary v Greece; June 1, Denmark v Hungary; Sept 21, England v Denmark; Oct 12, Hungary v England, Denmark v Luxembourg; Oct 26, Hungary v Denmark; Nov 16, Luxembourg v England, Greece v Denmark; Dec 3, Greece v Hungary; Dec 14 Greece v Luxembourg.



Solid base for Town to build on

By Paul Newman

Leeds United 0 Ipswich Town 2

To write off any team's season on the basis of a handful of disappointing results is foolhardy. To do so with a side of Ipswich Town's quality is simply asking to be proved wrong.

Two league defeats and exits from the FA Cup and League Cup constituted an unhappy recent fortnight for Ipswich, but those who painted a picture of their season in ruins might now regret doing so. As the dust has settled, it has become clear that the towering edifice of the first division championship is standing firm amidst the rubble of the two cup competitions.

Injuries to key players have often undermined Ipswich's title challenge in previous seasons, but deputies of the calibre of McCall, Steggles D'Avray and O'Callaghan now give them all-important strength in depth. Last season's Football Writers' Footballer of the Year (Thijssen), England's current centre foreward (Mariner) and an England defender (Butcher) were barely missed at Elland Road on Saturday.

This victory, which followed the 5-2 trouncing in midweek of the league leaders, Southampton, showed Ipswich at their exhilarating, dynamic and attacking best.

For he first half hour in particular, it was like Sugar Ray Leonard taking on a young amateur as Ipswich rained in attacks from every angle and the Leeds defence reeled drunkenly on the ropes. Aspin, a 16-year-old making his first appearance, must have wondered what had hit him, although by the end of the match his composure and tackling made him United's most effective defender.

It was remarkable that the speed on the turm of Brazil and Gates, the aerial power of D'Avray the vision of Muhren and the overlapping of McCall and Burley failed to produce any reward until seventeen minutes from time.

The opening goal finally came when swift passes by Wark and Gates switched the ball from the edge on one penalty area to the other. Brazil, the scorer of all five goals against Southampton, rounded Lukic and netted from a difficult angle. Five minutes later, Mills hit the second from close range after Brazil had pulled the ball back from the byline.

Although outclassed, Leeds played their part in an entertaining match.

LEEDS UNITED: J Lukic, K Hird, F Gray, B Stevenson, P Hart, N Aspin, A Butterworth, A Graham, D Parlane, E Grey, P Barnes.

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper, G Burley, S McCall, M Mills, R Osman, K Steggles, J Wark, A Muhren, M D'Avray, A Brazil, E Gates.

Referee: R A Banks (Manchester).

James is Swansea's inspiration

By John Dougray

Sunderland 0 Swansea City 1

A rare flash of football intelligence by Swansea's Leighton James, who surprised the Sunderland goalkeeper with a sudden shot from 25 yards, illuminated an otherwise depressing match at Roker Park and gave Swansea three points to maintain their championship challenge.

It is questionable, however, if they can win the League title. Although they defend in depth, they lack pace at the back and a better side than Sunderland would have exploited the weakness on Saturday.

At least, for Swansea supporters there is always the possibility of their side winning the first division. For Sunderland the prospects are bleak. They are heading towards the second division at an alarming rate and, apparently, do not have the money to buy quality players to halt the rot. There was no lack of effort from them, but perspiration without inspiration is not enough.

For the first 20 minutes, Sunderland dominated the game and came close to scoring when Buckley sent Brown through, but his shot lacked power and Davies diverted the ball for a corner. It was one of 16 corners that Sunderland earned in the match to Swansea's five.

While Sunderland were trying to work out how to outwit a Swansea defence which employed Rajkovic as sweeper, the visitors struck a mortal blow. Curtis, receiving from Stanley, forced his way past two defenders on the right wing before turning the ball inside to Leighton James, some 25 yards from goal. James moved the ball to his left foot and shot quickly, catching Siddall, the Sunderland goal-keeper, unprepared. The ball dipped into the net just inside the right-hand post and Siddall did not make even a token dive.

James almost scored again near halftime when he thumped a beautifully-judged pass from Kennedy against the angle of bar and post. Although they were ragged at times, Swansea always looked the likelier to score and Charles missed two good chances.

Sunderland's centre-forward, Brown, had a wonderful opportunity to save the match in the closing seconds, but with only Davies to beat, he lobbed the ball into the goal-keeper's hands.

This was Sunderland's third successive defeat and in front of their lowest league gate, 13,000, of the season.

SUNDERLAND—B. Siddall; J. Hinnigan, I. Munro, R. Hindmarch, J. Clarke, S. Elliot, M. Buckley, A. McCoist, A. Brown, J. McGinley, S. Cummins (sub C. West).

SWANSEA—D. Davies; G. Stanley, C. Marustik, C. Irwin, R. Kennedy, A. Rajkovic, A. Curtis, R. James, L. James, N. Stevenson, J. Charles.

Referee: R. F. Nixon (Wirral)

Magician Wood conjures point from frustrated United

By Tom German

Manchester United 0 Arsenal 0

Manchester United seldom seem able to scatter goals around at Old Trafford these days, and Arsenal's likeness to Scrooge is just as widely recognized, so that a match without goals between teams with eyes on the title did not tax credibility too far. "Boring," chanted sections of the crowd, their jibes directed at the Londoners, omitting to acknowledge that Manchester were slow to find sufficient edge to snip the net Arsenal spread to enmesh them.

There was a much more determined effort to locate it in the second half; the first had been a tentative affair, marked only by Robson's energetic exploration, some adroit passing by Wilkins and the first glimpses of secure handling and splendid anticipation by Wood which was to be such a crucial factor in the match. He once whipped the ball from beneath Robson's nose with such conjuror-like speed and dexterity one half expected him to emerge clutching a white rabbit.

In such agile form, Wood will give even that nimbel evergreen Jennings, a long wait in the wings. He picked up the match ball and ran cupped hands over it as he changed ends before the start; thereafter, it was his whenever he reached for it.

There were marvellous stretching saves by Wood as Birtles aimed low to his left, another as Coppell's shot changed direction off Nicholas and would have crept in by the right-hand post but for the goalkeeper's outstretched fingertips and yet another as Wood sprang upwards to brush over the bar a commendable effort by Robson, whose energetic probing was, perhaps, Arsenal's most recurring difficulty.

For the rest, apart from a couple of bagatelles as shots by Coppell and Robson bobbed around, Arsenal's calculated efficiency at getting behind the ball and channelling the direction of their opponents, stunted United's efforts. It does not make for lively entertainment, but it seems to be a formula for reward, if that is measured by a place among those with an eye on the championship.

It was an hour before Arsenal aimed a legitimate shot within Bailey's reach, yet they could so easily have snatched the match in a late spurt of attacking. Presumably the ploy is first to lull the opposition into a sense of false security. At any rate, Meade, who had replaced Vaessen, twice had chances to align his sights. His best opportunity, neatly provided by Rix and Sansom, brought a running header which might well have counted had its direction matched the timing of his run in.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Gidman, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, M. Buchan, B. Robson, G. Birtles, F. Stapleton, M. Duxbury, S. Coppell.

ARSENAL: G. Wood; J. Hollins, K. Sansom, B. Talbot, D. O'Leary, C. Whyte, P. Vaessen (sub. R. Meade), A. Sunderland, P. Davis, P. Nicholas, G. Rix.

Referee: T. Mills (Barnsley).

Penalty spurs Tottenham

By Stuart Jones

Tottenham 2 Manchester C 0

Alf Grey came up with his own unlikely answer to the lack of entertainment in football on Saturday. With one short, shrill blast of his whistle the referee took the lid off a match that had for an hour been enclosed within a sardine tin. His decision was misguided to the point of absurdity, but it led to a glorious closing 30 minutes.

Hoddle, for almost the first time, combined adventure and effectiveness to launch a 40-yard pass which dropped into the path of Crooks. As Caton and Bond closed in, Crooks, the middle of the loosest of sandwiches, left the ball behind inside the area and fell over. To the incredulity of all, Mr Grey awarded a penalty and Hoddle beat Corrigan from the spot.

The number of years that would pass before it was the right decision and the number of miles the referee was behind the incident were estimated in millions by John Bond, Manchester City's manager. Exaggerated perhaps, but it was the turning point. City lost their thread, came apart at the seams and were fortunate in the end to escape without heavier penalty if they will forgive the phrase.

With Crooks and Achibald resuming their striking partnership for the first time this year, Spurs were always the more likely winners. Before the interval both were denied by Corrigan and Crooks by the woodwork as well. For City, Francis found the side netting when well placed and Reeves closed the first half by frittering away the best opportunity of all.

The pendulum was alredy swinging Tottenham's way before Mr Grey gave it the final push, and the little motor driving it for them was Ardilles. His manager, Keith Burkinshaw, praised him but added that Spurs can do without him as they must during April and May when three competitions may still lie within their grasp. In the one game he has missed so far though, they went down to their heaviest defeat of the season.

Dick, a promising 16-year-old Scot and still an apprentice, had played his old fashioned part out on the left for Tottenham but when he gave way to Roberts, the midfield had become a waste-ground for two of England's best young centre halves. Reid was the other misplaced defender, but he eventually dropped back into his rightful position when the manager's son retired with a recurrence of a calf injury.

By then city had been pierced for the second time and in the most memorable fashion by the gifted Hoddle. From a corner, Ardiles rolled the ball across the edge of the area and Hoddle took it on a yard before striking a left foot shot of stunning power. There ws no disputing the validity of that.

Archibald might well have added three himself as city's defence became farcically ragged but Corrigan at least remained defiant until the end, bringing off an astonishing save from Crooks. Corrigan may be more than a spectator at Wembley when England meet Northern Ireland, but how Francis must relish the prospect of running on to Hoddle's majestic sweeps.



Lift-off: Tottenham's Hughton avoids Ransom's Challenge

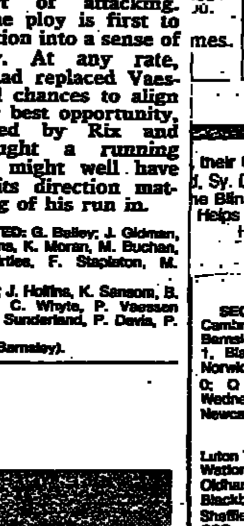
With Ron Greenwoods permission, that may be the case tomorrow.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Houghton, P Miller, P Price, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Dick, (G Roberts), G Hoddle, G Crooks

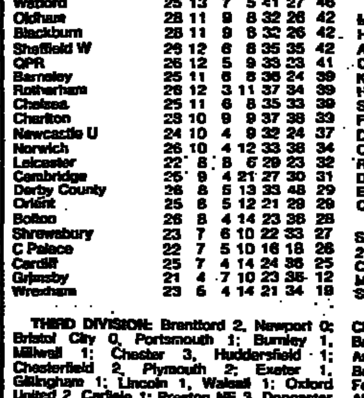
MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, R McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, (G Jackson), T Caton, J Ryan, K Reeves, T Francis, A Hartford, P Power.

Referee: A Grey (Great Yarmouth).

Weekend results and tables

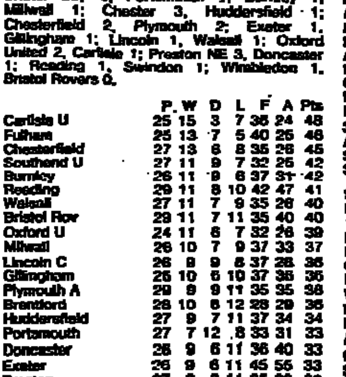


SECOND DIVISION: Bolton 0, Rotherham 1; Cambridge United 0, Oldham 0; Cardiff 0, Barnsley 0; Charlton 1, Wrexham 0; Leicester 1, Blackburn 0; Leicester 1, Blackburn 0; Norwich 2, Chelsea 1; Orient 0, Crystal Palace 0; Q P Rangers 3, Derby 0; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Grimsby 1; Shrewsbury 0, Newcastle 0; Watford 1, Luton 1.



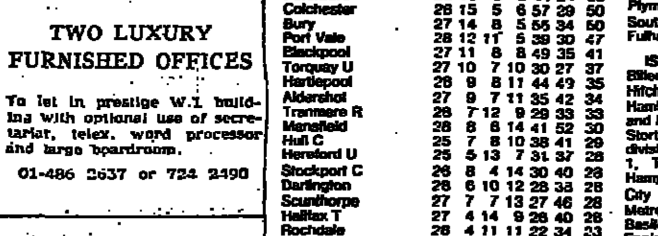
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	23	15	5	3	50	25	50
Watford	25	13	7	5	41	27	46
Oldham	28	11	9	8	32	26	42
Blackburn	28	11	9	8	32	26	42
Sheffield W	26	12	6	8	35	35	42
QPR	26	12	5	9	33	23	41
Barnsley	25	11	6	8	36	24	39
Rotherham	26	12	3	11	37	34	39
Chelsea	25	11	6	8	35	33	39
Charlton	28	10	9	9	37	38	39
Newcastle U	24	10	4	9	32	24	37
Norwich	26	10	4	12	33	38	34
Leicester	22	8	8	6	29	23	32
Cambridge	25	9	4	12	27	30	31
Derby County	26	8	5	13	33	48	29
Orient	25	8	5	12	21	28	29
Bolton	26	8	4	14	23	38	28
Shrewsbury	23	7	6	10	22	33	27
C Palace	22	7	5	10	16	18	26
Cardiff	25	7	4	14	24	36	25
Grimsby	21	4	7	10	23	35	19
Wrexham	23	6	4	14	21	34	19

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 2, Newport 0; Bristol City 0, Portsmouth 1; Burnley 1, Millwall 1; Chester 3, Huddersfield 1; Chesterfield 2, Plymouth 2; Exeter 1, Gillingham 1; Lincoln 1, Walsall 1; Oxford United 2, Carlisle 1; Preston NE 3, Doncaster 1; Reading 1, Swindon 1; Wimbledon 1, Bristol Rovers 0.



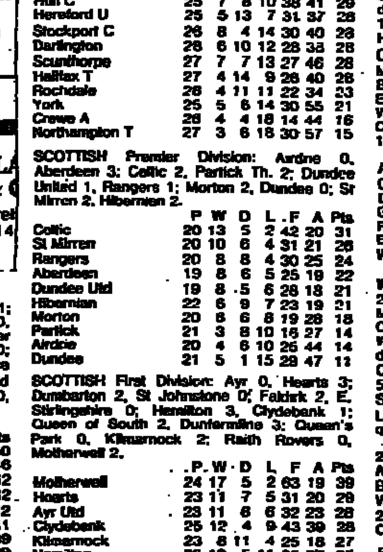
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle U	25	15	3	7	36	24	48
Fulham	25	13	7	5	40	26	46
Chesterfield	27	13	6	8	35	26	45
Southend U	27	11	9	7	32	26	42
Burnley	26	11	9	6	37	31	42
Reading	29	11	8	10	42	47	41
Walsall	27	11	7	9	35	26	40
Bristol Rov	29	11	7	11	35	40	40
Oxford U	24	11	6	7	32	26	39
Millwall	26	10	7	9	37	33	37
Lincoln C	26	9	9	8	37	28	36
Gillingham	26	10	6	10	37	36	36
Plymouth A	29	9	9	11	35	35	36
Brentford	28	10	6	12	28	29	36
Huddersfield	27	9	7	11	37	34	34
Portsmouth	27	7	12	8	33	31	33
Doncaster	26	9	6	11	36	40	33
Exeter	26	9	6	11	45	56	33
Preston	27	8	8	11	25	33	32
Newport C	27	7	9	11	30	33	30
Swindon T	26	7	8	11	30	38	29
Bristol City	26	6	9	11	22	30	27
Chester	27	6	9	12	26	39	27
Wimbledon	25	7	5	13	31	49	26

FOURTH DIVISION: Darlington 2, Bury 3; Halifax 0, Blackpool 0; Hereford 2, Northampton 1; Hull City 5, Hartlepool 2; Mansfield 1, Aldershot 0; Rochdale 0, Bournemouth 1; Scunthorpe 2, Sheffield United 1.



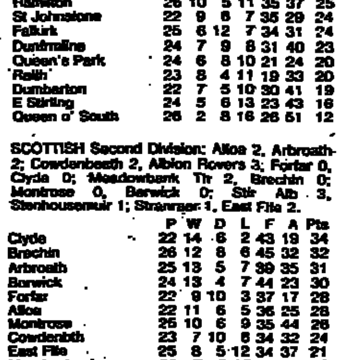
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan A	28	15	10	3	45	24	55
Bournemouth	27	15	9	3	34	16	54
Sheffield U	27	15	8	4	48	23	53
Bradford	28	16	5	5	53	29	53
Peterboro	26	16	5	5	44	24	53
Colchester	26	15	5	6	57	29	50
Bury	27	14	8	5	55	34	50
Port Vale	28	12	11	5	39	30	47
Blackpool	27	11	8	8	49	35	41
Torquay U	27	10	7	10	30	27	37
Hartlepool	28	9	8	11	44	49	35
Aldershot	27	9	7	11	35	42	34
Tranmere R	28	7	12	9	29	33	33
Mansfield	28	8	6	14	41	52	30
Hull C	25	7	8	10	38	41	29
Hereford U	25	5	13	7	31	37	28
Stockport C	26	8	4	14	30	40	28
Darlington	28	6	10	12	28	33	28
Scunthorpe	27	7	7	13	27	46	28
Halifax T	27	4	14	9	26	40	26
Rochdale	28	4	11	11	22	34	23
York	25	5	6	14	30	55	21
Crewe A	26	4	4	18	14	44	16
Northampton T	27	3	6	18	30	57	15

SCOTTISH Premier Division: Airdrie 0, Aberdeen 3; Celtic 2, Partick Th. 2; Dundee United 1, Rangers 1; Morton 2, Dundee 0; St Mirren 2, Hibernian 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	20	13	5	2	42	20	31
St Mirren	20	10	6	4	31	21	26
Rangers	20	8	8	4	30	25	24
Aberdeen	19	8	6	5	25	19	22
Dundee Utd	19	8	5	6	28	18	21
Hibernian	22	6	9	7	23	19	21
Morton	20	6	6	8	19	28	18
Partick	21	3	8	10	16	27	14
Airdrie	20	4	6	10	25	44	14
Dundee	21	5	1	15	28	47	11

SCOTTISH First Division: Ayr 0, Hearts 3; Dumbarton 2, St Johnstone 0; Falkirk 2, E. Stirlingshire 0; Hamilton 3, Clydebank 1; Queen of South 2, Dunfermline 3; Queen's Park 0, Kilmarnock 2; Raith Rovers 0, Motherwell 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	24	17	5	2	63	19	39
Hearts	23	11	7	5	31	20	29
Ayr Utd	23	11	6	6	32	23	28
Clydebank	25	12	4	9	43	39	28
Kilmarnock	23	8	11	4	25	18	27
Hamilton	26	10	5	11	35	37	25
St Johnstone	22	9	6	7	35	29	24
Falkirk	25	6	12	7	34	31	24
Dunfermline	24	7	9	8	31	40	23
Queen's Park	24	6	8	10	21	24	20
Raith	23	8	4	11	19	33	20
Dumbarton	22	7	5	10	30	41	19
E Stirling	24	5	6	13	23	43	16
Queen o' South	26	2	8	16	26	51	12

SCOTTISH Second Division: Alloa 2, Arbroath 2; Cowdenbeath 2, Albion Rovers 3; Forfar 0, Clyde 0; Meadowbank Th 2, Brechin 0; Montrose 0, Berwick 0; Stir Alb 3, Stenhousemuir 1; Stranraer 1, East Fife 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	22	14	6	2	43	19	34
Brechin	26	12	8	6	45	32	32
Arbroath	25	13	5	7	39	35	31
Berwick	24	13	4	7	44	23	30
Forfar	22	9	10	3	37	17	28
Alloa	22	11	6	5	36	25	28
Montrose	25	10	6	9	35	44	26
Cowdenbth	23	7	10	6	34	32	24
East Fife	25	8	5	12	34	37	21
Meadowbank	22	7	5	10	32	34	19
Stirling A	23	5	7	11	21	25	17
Albion Row	24	7	2	15	31	52	16
Stenhsmuir	24	4	5	15	25	51	13
Stranraer	25	5	3	17	26	56	13

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Banbury 0; Alvechurch 3; Bedford 1, Taunton 1; Bromsgrove 1, Cheltenham 3; Glorcester 0, Bedworth 0; Merthyr Tydfil 0, Corby 1; Milton Keynes 1, Barry 1; Minehead 2, Cambridge City 2; Nuneaton 5, Bridgend 1; Redditch 1, Kidderminster 2; Stourbridge 4, Enderby 1; Witney Town 1, Wellingborough 0. Southern Division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Basingstoke 1; Andover 1, Fareham Town 1; Aylesbury 0, Dover 1; Canterbury 2, Crawley 0; Folkestone 1, Hastings 4; Gosport 1, Salisbury 1; Poole 1, Ashford 1; Tonbridge 4, Hounslow 0; Waterlooville 1, Thanet United 0; Welling United 1, Dorcester 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 4, Macclesfield 4; Burton Albion 1, Buxton 0; Gainsborough 3, Netherfield 1; Lancaster 1, Kings Lynn 2; Marine 2, Goole 0; Matlock 2, Tamworth 0; Mossley 1, Worksop 0; Oswestry 1, Morecambe 2; Southport 0, Workington 0; Witton Albion 0, Gateshead 1.

IRISH CUP: Second round: Cliftonville 3, RUC 2; Coleraine 2, Limavady Valley 0; Distillery 2, Ards 2; Portadown 0, Linfield 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 1, Glenavon 2; Glentoran 3, Ballymena 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 0, Queen's Park Rangers 4; Ipswich v Oxford United (postponed); Luton 1, Watford 0; Plymouth 3, Norwich 0; Swindon 0, Southampton 5; West Ham 6, Birmingham 2; Fulham 2, Orient 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Billericay 0, Staines 0; Boreham Wood 2, Hitchin 2; Bromley 0, Harrow Boro 0; Dulwich Hamlet 1, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Barking 4; Woking 0, Bishop's Stortford 0; Wycombe Wdrs 2, Harlow 0. First division: Aveley 3, Farnboro 0; Bognor Regis 1, Tilbury 1; Chesham 0, Wokingham 5; Hampton 1, Wembley 3; Hornchurch 3, Oxford City 1; Maidenhead 3, Ware 2; St Albans 2, Metropolitan Police 2. Second Division: Basildon 2, Tring 0; Eastbourne United 1, Epping 1; Egham 0, Horsham 0; Finchley 2, Windsor and Eton 1; Hungerford 0, Corinthian Casuals 0; Letchworth 1, Dorking 1; Rainham 1, Camberley 3.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 0, Bath City 1; Barrow 0, Worcester 0; Dagenham 3, Telford 2; Frickley 0 Barnet 1; Gravesend 1, Yeovil 1; Kettering 4, Dartford 4; Runcorn 4, Boston United 0; Scarborough 1, Enfield 4; Trowbridge 1, Northwich Victoria 0; Weymouth 1, Altringham 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Devizes 2, Welton Rovers 1; Falmouth 3, Clevedon 3; Melksham 0, Barnstaple 4; Saltash 2, Chippenham 0; Wellington 1, Liskeard Ath 0; Weston-super-Mare 1, Mangotsfield 0. Second divison: Elmore 2, Bristol Manor Farm 0; Ottery St Mary 0, Radstock 0; Paulton Rovers 5, Ilminster 0; Shepton Mallet 5, Heavitree 1; Swanage 1, Glastonbury 0; Torquay 1, Larkhall 1; Yeovil 2, Chard 2. League Cup, quarter-final round: Bath 1, Wimborne 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ashington 0, Ferryhill 2; North Shields 2, Spennymoor 2; Bishop Auckland 1, West Auckland 1; Billingham 1, Blyth Spartans 1; Evenwood 1, Horden 3; Willington 0, Crook 2; Whitley Bay 0, Penrith 2; Consett 0, Whitby 0; Tow Law 1, Durham City 1; Shildon 2, South Bank 3.

FA VASE: Fifth Round: Willenhall 1, Irlam 0; Guisboro 0, Blue Star 1; Molesey 2, Three Bridges 1; Barton Rovers 2, Knowle 1; Rainworth 1, Skegness 0; Shortwood 0, Forest Green Rovers 1; Irthlingboro 2, Buckingham Town 1; Hemel Hampstead 1, Cheshunt 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 0, Hoddesdon 1; Chertsey 1, Woodford 1; Horley 1, Harefield 1; Kingsbury 1, Grays 0; Leyton Wingate 2, Burnham 0; Marlow 2, Fleet 1; Ruislip Manor 2, Edgware 2; Uxbridge 2, Haringey Borough 0; Whyteleafe 1, Chalfont St Peter 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa 4, Preston 0; Blackburn 0, Bury 2; Blackpool 0, Liverpool 2; Derby 2, Manchester United 0; Everton 1, Sheffield United 0; Huddersfield 2, Burnley 1; Manchester City 2, Bolton 0; Newcastle 4, Stoke 1; Nottingham Forest 3, West Bromwich 0; Wolverhampton 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Old Brentwoods 5, Old Cholmeleians 1; Old Chigwellians 2, Old Foresters 0; Old Malvernians 0, Lancing O.B. 0; Old Wellingburians 2, Old Carthusians 7. First division: Old Bradfieldians 1, Old Aldenhamians 2; Old Etonians 1, Old Westminsters 2; Old Reptonians 1, Old Wykehamists 1; Old Salopians 2, Old Harrovians 3.

Yesterday's result

Orient 0, Crystal Palace 0

European leagues

WEST GERMAN: Karlsruher SV 2, MSV Duisburg 0; Kaiserslautern 6, Eintracht Frankfurt 2. Cup: Quarter-finals: Nuremberg 3, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; VDL Bochum 3, SSV Ulm 1; SV Werder Bremen 1, Bayern Munich 2; Hamburger SV 4, Goettingen 2

BELGIAN: Tongeren 1, Kortrijk 0; Anderlecht 2, Lierse 0; Cercle Bruges 3, Liege 0; Antwerp 1, RWDM 0; FC Mechlin 1, La Gantoise 0; Standard 3, Beringen 1; Waterschei 2, FC Bruges 2; Waregem 1, Beveren 0; Lokeren 1, Winterslag 0.

DUTCH: Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1, PSV Eindhoven 2; Utrecht 2, NAC Breda 2; Feyenoord 1, De Graafschap 0; Haarlem 1, The Hague 1. Cup: Quarter-finals (first-leg): Heracles Almelo 3, Sparta Rotterdam 1; AZ '67 Alkmaar 6, PEC Zwolle 1.

Cricket: Emburey with ball and Tavaré with bat take a bow

England bring down curtain on Sri Lanka and tour

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 21

England, with tenacity the main virtue, drew heavily on all their professional skills to beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets with a day to spare in the inaugural Test match here today. Tavaré with the bat and some remarkable bowling by Emburey were the features as a gripping match was completed in burning sunshine on a turning pitch.

England's target was 171 and it was only in the final stages that their first overseas Test victory for two years became assured. Tavaré was the dominant England batsman, scoring 85 in three hours, 40 minutes before he was out just before the end. It was Gower who cover-drove the fast bowler De Mel to the cover boundary five minutes from the close to ensure that England were the first recipients of the magnificent three and a half foot, four-tiered silver and ebony president's trophy presented by Mr J R Jayawardene for competition between the two countries.

Sri Lanka lost seven wickets for eight runs earlier at the end of their second innings, with Emburey taking five for five in 33 balls. It was a wretched and panicky display by Sri Lanka even if Emburey and Underwood, the England slow bowlers, showed all the accuracy and cunning of master craftsmen.

There was still a chance for Sri Lanka as the wearing pitch had yielded turn of six to eight inches for the English pair, but their own spin bowlers were unable to extract the same help or to bowl with the required steadiness.

Tavaré came in when Cook was leg before to a yorker in De Mel's second over after England's second innings started half an hour before lunch. Warnapura gave himself only one over and from then on, one or another of the Sri Lankan spinners, usually two of them, were bowling.

Tavaré discarded his dour, defensive approach and eventually outscored Gooch. When Tavaré was stumped, only three runs remained to be scored. He had struck 12 boundaries, the majority of them splendid strokes through the covers which he has not previously shown in England's cause.

Above all, this was a disciplined and well ordered batting achievement by the England players who emphasized the inevitable gulf that has to exist between experienced first-class cricketers and the Sri Lankans, who are still feeling their way.

Gooch and Tavaré put on 81 together in 25 overs after Cook's early departure. They took no chances but never hesitated to punish the loose balls and there were too many of these for Sri Lanka to manage the breakthrough they sought.

Long before he was out, Gooch had adapted a two-eyed stance and was picking runs from the slow bowlers with emphatic command without surrendering any necessary caution. A ball that spun awkwardly from the rough was his undoing and then Gower settled in after a tentative start.

By tea, England were 94 for two from 38 overs before the tempo picked up with 55 runs coming in the first hour afterwards. Gower became more and more assertive and the Sri Lankan attack clearly lost heart in the home straight.

Sri Lanka's collapse from 153 for three overnight to 175 all out was startling. Embury and Underwood bowled with marvellous control and variety and England caught everything possible. It detracts nothing though from the two bowlers, to suggest the Sri Lankans failed to bat to their proper potential.

Warnapura and Dias, in different ways on Saturday, had threatened to put the game beyond England's reach. Both fell before the close but the match was still evenly balanced at the start. It soon began to slip away from Sri Lanka as one by one their batsmen failed to strike a happy medium between desperate defence and undisciplined hitting.

Sri Lanka understandably lacked the required maturity to push the ones and twos and punish the odd loose ball. They also spurned a number of singles that in last weekend's one-day matches they would have made into twos. In short they were undone by the pressure England brought to bear.

Emburey's six for 33 was a splendidly relaxed performance and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against West Indies in the first Test at Port of Spain last year was the only previous occasion he has taken five or more wickets in an innings for England.

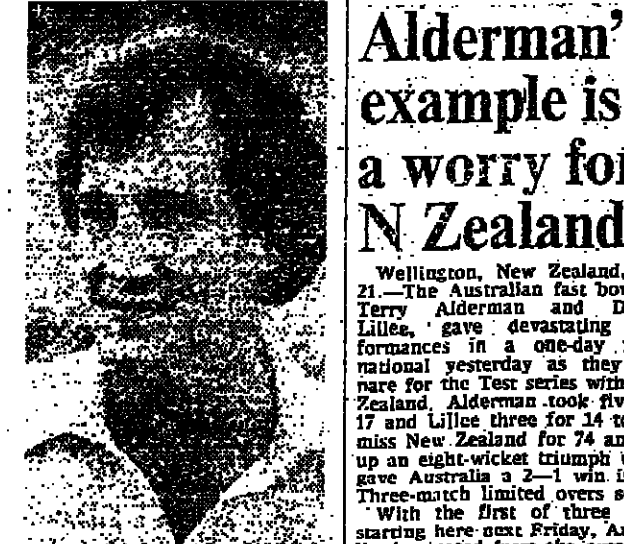
Once Emburey switched to bowling round the wicket, his analysis was 8-3-5-5. He bowled a fairly low trajectory, varied has pace and kept a perfect line. Underwood was slightly more mechanical, but did not always have the luck. He returns to England three short of 300 wickets in his test career.

A lot depended for Sri Lanka on Mendis and Madugalle at the start and for half an hour there was no serious hint of the shocks to come. Mendis drove Emburey for four through the covers and pulled Underwood over long on for six. This was actually Mendis's last scoring stroke before he was seventh out 37 minutes later.

Madugalle gave Emburey his first wicket of the day when he turned a straightforward catch to short square leg. The 17-year-old Ranatunga went in Emburey's next over to a spectacular catch by Fletcher, who perched at silly point, was as it were, leading from the front. Fletcher had to turn and dive to clutch a lobbed stroke left-handed.

All attempts at scoring runs had gone at this stage. Fletcher took another catch when D S de Silva tried to turn Underwood to leg. Then Mendis pulled Emburey straight to Willis at long on. In the same over, Kaluperuma was caught behind. De Mel was caught from a distimed stroke to midwicket and the innings ended next over when the left handed G R A de Silva lofted Underwood to Willis again, this time at long off.

Embury's bonus: Emburey received £400 for being named man of the match.


Emburey : five for five

SRI LANKA: First Innings, 218 (R R Madugalle 65, A Ranatunga 54; D L Underwood 5—28).

Second Innings, overnight 152—3 (R Dias 77).

L R D Mendis, c Willis, b Embury	27
R S Madugalle, c Cook, b Emburey	3
A Ranatunga, c Fletcher, b Embury	2
D S De Silva, c Fletcher, b Underwood	1
A F De Mel, c Gower, b Emburey	2
L W Kaluperuma, c Taylor, b Embury	0
*H M Goonetilleke, not out	2
G R A De Silva, c Willis, b Underwood	0
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 8)	14
Total	175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—113, 3—140, 4—167, 5—169, 6—170, 7—172, 8—173, 9—174.

BOWLING: Willis 9—3—24—1; Botham 12—1—37—0; Underwood 37.3—15—67—3; Emburey 23—11—33—6.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 223 (D I Gower 89: A F De Mel 4—70).

Second Innings

G A Gooch, b G R A De Silva	31
G Cook, l-b-w, b De Mel	0
C J Tavaré, st Goonetilleke, b G R A De Silva	85
D I Gower, not out	42
K W R Fletcher, not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, n-b 1)	13
Total (3 wkts)	171

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—84, 3—167.

BOWLING: A F De Mel 13.1—4—33—1; B Warnapura 1—0—1—0; G R A De Silva 17—6—46—2; D S De Silva 15—5—38—0; L Kaluperuma 12—3—40—0.

England final tour averages

Batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
G Boycott	8	14	5	701	105	77.88
I T Botham	11	15	1	760	142	54.28
G A Gooch	13	21	3	963	127	53.83
D I Gower	13	18	3	755	94	50.33
C J Richards	8	6	4	97	46	42.50
K W R Fletcher	13	19	6	581	108	42.41
G Cook	7	10	1	372	104*	41.23
C J Tavaré	13	19	0	761	149	40.05
M W Gatting	12	14	1	509	127	39.15
G R Dilley	10	11	2	204	52	22.66
R W Taylor	11	10	2	132	40	16.50
D L Underwood	11	10	5	74	22*	14.80
R G D Willis	10	6	3	26	13	8.66
J E Emburey	y2	12	2	79	33	7.90
J K Lever	8	5	0	36	16	7.20
P J W Allott	7	5	1	22	9*	5.50

* not out

HUNDREDS: 2: I T Botham (142 v India, Sixth Test: 122 v Central Zone); G Boycott (105 v India, Third Test: 101 no v India Under-22); G Cook (104 no v Central Zone: 104 v Sri Lanka President's XI); M W Gatting (127 v East Zone. 111 Central Zone); G A Gooch (127 v India. Fifth Test: 119 no v South Zone). 1: K W Fletcher (108 v South Zone); C J Tavaré (149 v India, Third Test).

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
D L Underwood	381.1	150	784	34	23.05
J E Emburey	330.1	98	1063	42	25.30
R G D Willis	242.1	63	687	24	28.62
J K Lever	214	44	665	20	33.25
I T Botham	317.2	65	928	25	37.12
P J W Allott	183.4	40	601	15	40.06
G R Dilley	210.2	27	767	15	51.13

ALSO BOWLED: G Cook, 6.5—1—21—2; K W R Fletcher, 29—2—121—2; M W Gatting, 11—1—40—1; G A Gooch, 59.1—14—150—2; D I Gower, 5—2—6—1; C J Richards, 2—1—5—0, C J Tavaré, 4—0—18—0; R W Taylor, 2—0—6—0.

FIVE WICKETS OR MORE IN AN INNINGS: Three times: D L Underwood (5—28 v Sri Lanka: 6—64 and 5—72 v India President's XI). Twice: P J Allott (5—54 v North Zone, 5—77 v East Zone). Once: I T Botham (5—61 v India, First Test); J E Emburey (6—33 v Sri Lanka); J K Lever (5—100 v India, Second Test).

FIELDING: Wicketkeeper: Taylor, 28 (27 ct, 1 st); Richards, 12 (11 ct, 1 st). Fielding. Catches: 10, G A Gooch, C J Tavaré: 9, K W R Fletcher: 7, I T Botham, D I Gower, 5, G Cook, J E Emburey, M W Gatting: 3, P J W Allott, G Boycott, G R Dilley, D L Underwood, R G D Willis: 2, J K Lever.

Alderman's example is a worry for N Zealand

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb 21.—The Australian fast bowlers, Terry Alderman and Dennis Lillee, gave devastating performances in a one-day international yesterday as they prepare for the Test series with New Zealand. Alderman took five for 17 and Lillee three for 14 to dismiss New Zealand for 74 and set up an eight-wicket triumph which gave Australia a 2—1 win in the Three-match limited overs series.

With the first of three Tests starting here next Friday, Australia dominated from the outset on a lively rain-soaked pitch. New Zealand, put in to bat, were in trouble from the moment Jeff Thomson sent back John Wright, an opener, with the first delivery.

Alderman, who took four for 11 in his first seven overs, and Lillee, who replaced Thomson, sent the home country tumbling to 37 for seven. Richard Hadlee and Lance Cairns briefly checked the collapse with an eight wicket stand of 34 before Lillee and Len Pascoe polished off the innings.

Australia needed only 84 minutes and 20.3 overs to complete their victory at 75 for two. Their wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, promoted to open, was bowled by Cairns for three and his partner, Bruce Laird, went leg before to Hadlee for ten. However, John Dyson, 25 not out, and the skipper Greg Chappell, 24 not out, ensured there were no upsets with an unbeaten third wicket partnership of 47.

NEW ZEALAND

J Wright, c Alderman, b Thomson	0
R Edgar, b Alderman	11
M Crowe, c Laird, b Alderman	[illegible]
G Howarth, b Alderman	7
J Coney, c Hughes, b Lillee	3
B Blair, l-b-w Alderman	2
I Smith, c Border, b Alderman	0
R Hadlee, c Hughes b Lillee	18
L Cairns, c Alderman, b Pascoe	14
M Snedden, b Lillee	1
G Troup, not out	2
Extras (lb 6, w 1, nb 2)	9
Total (29 overs)	74

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—20, 3—23, 4—31, 5—32, 6—33, 7—37, 8—71, 9—71.

BOWLING: J Thomson 5—1—11—1; T Alderman 10—2—17—5; D Lillee 10—3—14—3; L Pascoe 4—1—23—1.

AUSTRALIA

B Laird, l-b-w Hadlee	10
R Marsh, b Cairns	3
J Dyson, not out	25
G Chappell, not out	23
Extras (lb 5, w 3, nb 5)	12
Total (2 wkts, 20.3 overs)	75

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—28.

BOWLING: R Hadlee 8.3—3—15—1; L Cairns 4—1—12—1; G Troup 6—1—35—0; M Snedden 2—1—5—0.

Drivers win appeals

Johannesburg, Feb 20.—Formula One racing drivers have won their appeals against the suspensions imposed after last month's South African Grand Prix. A South African Automobile Association international appeal court ruled today that Kyalami race stewards did not have the power to impose the bans.

Athletics

The real world of Cosford puts glamour and Coe in perspective

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

In a curious way Cosford on Saturday was reassuring. Coming just after the new moguls of athletics had announced Sebastian Coe's latest venture into advertising, it was almost comforting to know that the sport of the lesser stars was still fighting the real problems of photo-finish devices and dragging people out of the audience to run for their country.

It was always maintained that the International Amateur Athletic Federation's relaxation of the rules of commercialization would affect only a tiny proportion of leading athletes. In fact, apart from securing the articulate glamour boy of the track, the "marketing men" have not yet broken sweat in their attempts to obtain the services of other athletes. While Coe can now consider giving up his sport's Aid Foundation grant, most less saleable athletes live in a different world.

The reality of Britain's indoor match against West Germany at Cosford was comparatively austere. Pleasant though it was to see the British girls beat the Germans by 53—46, the occasion was flat. The thought that this was the last chance to impress before the European championship team is announced today was diminished by the non-appearance of the promising middle-distance runner Graham Williamson, who had a cold, Cameron Sharp's absence from the sprints with a muscle injury, and the knowledge that only a small group of probably a dozen athletes will be sent to an event of minimal significance.

Verona Elder's enthusiasm is undiminished. After running an acceptable 400 metres in 53.92 sec, she felt good enough to end her dithering and make known her availability for the championships in Milan. On the other hand, Chris McGeorge, such a promising 800 metres runner, was third to Steve Caldwell and Klaus-Peter Nabein, and Mark Holtom, Britain's best hurdler, pulled a muscle when warming up.

Two performances were at once encouraging and frustrating. Harry King shot through the 60 metres in a time almost certainly better than Allan Wells's indoor best time of 6.68sec, but someone failed to be as quick to start the photo finish equipment so his hand-held time was entered as 6.7sec. Ken Newton was equally impressive in winning the 3,000 metres in 7min 55.68sec and beating the double European champion, Karl Fleschen, but he had mixed feelings about becoming the centre of attention at the advanced athletics age of 27.

The youth pulled out of the crowd to run was Kieran Moore, who replaced Holtom.

Results at Cosford



TRACK: 60 metres, race 'A': 1, H King (GB), 6.77 sec; 2, S Clarke (GB) 6.83; 3, J Kofler (WG), 6.94; 4, H Fritzsche (WG) 7.05. Race 'B': 1, King, 6.7 (hand timed); 2, Clarke, 6.80; 3, Kofler, 6.87; 4, Fritzsche, 6.95. 200m: 1, E Skamrahl (WG), 21.49 (UK all-comers record); 2, E Tulloch (GB), 21.69 (UK national record); 3, P Klein (WG), 21.96; 4, M Powell (GB), 23.15. 400m: 1, M Henrich (WG), 47.7 (hand-timed); 2, U Wegener (WG), 47.81; 3, T Whitehead (GB), 48.37; 4, P Dunn (GB), 48.51. 800m: 1, K Knebel (WG), 1min 49.40 sec; 2, S Caldwell (GB), 1:49.74; 3, C McGeorge (GB), 1:51.60; 4, T Wilding (WG), 1:55.5 (hand-timed). 1,500m: 1, [illegible] (WG), 3:45.03; 2, [illegible] (GB), 3:47.16; 3, M Downes (GB), 3:47.56; 4, M Nellessen (WG), 3:47.9 (hand-timed). 60m hurdles: race 'A' (hand-timed): 1, A Schaumann (WG), 7.9; 2, W Greaves (GB), 8.1; 3, H Schmitt (WG), 8.1; 4, K Moore (GB), 8.3. Race 'B': 1, Schaumann, 7.95; 2, Greaves, 8.01; 3, Schmitt, 8.12; 4, Moore, 8.28. 3,000m: 1, K Newton (GB), 7:55.68; 2, R Callan (GB), 7:56.07; 3, K Fleschen (WG), 7:58.58; 4, H Othmann (WG), 7:59.3 (hand-timed).

FIELD: Triple jump: 1, A Huber (WG), 15.99 metres; 2, J Herbert (GB), 15.84; 3, E McCalla (GB), 15.74; 4, W Walther (WG), 15.66. Shot: 1, U Gelhausen (WG), 18.55; 2, S Rodhouse (GB), 18.46; 3, C Fochrenbach (WG), 17.61; 4, N Tabor (GB), 16.95. Long jump: 1, J Wurner (WG), 7.46; 2, A Moore (GB), 7.28; 3, J Assenmacher (WG), 7.25; 4, W Kirkpatrick (GB), 7.07. Pole vault: 1, P Volmer (WG), 5.30; 2, J Gutteridge (GB), 5.10; 3, G Eccleston (GB), 5.00; no fourth place. High jump: 1, C Thranhardt (WG), 2.24; 2, A Surbeck (WG), 2.16; 3, A Kruger (GB), 2.10; 4, G Robertson (GB), 2.08.

Women

TRACK: 60 metres, race 'A': 1, W. Hoyte (GB), 7.41 sec; 2, S. Kloesters (WG), 7.44; 3, W. M. Hirsch (WG), 7.50; 4, J. Baptiste (GB), 7.51. Race 'B': 1, Hoyte 7.32; 2, Kloesters, 7.43; 3, M. Hirsch (WG), 7.51; 4, Baptiste, 7.51. 60m hurdles, race 'A': 1, Y. Wray (GB), 8.31; 2, J. Livermore (GB), 8.37; 3, E. Oker (WG), 8.41; 4, B. Engel (WG), 8.42. Race 'B': 1, Livermore, 8.28; 2, Wray, [illegible] [illegible] 2, V. Michallek (WG), 4:19.61; G. Dainty (GB), 4:20.6 (hand timed); 3, J. Marlow (GB), 4:22.3 (hand timed).

FIELD: Long jump: 1, M. Hirsch (WG), 6.18 metres; 2, H. Schmitt (WG), 6.17; 3, G. Regan (GB) 5.99; 4, B. Kinch (GB), 5.96. High jump: equal 1, D. Elliott (GB) and A. M. Cording (GB), 1.80; 3, P. Wegner (WG), 1.80; 4, M. Wilken (WG), 1.75. Shot: 1, J. Oakes (GB), 17.20; 2, R. Petsch (WG), 16.87; 3, J. Weide (WG), 16.23; 4, H. Hounsell (GB), 15.14.

Match result: Women: Great Britain 53 pts, West Germany 46. Men: Great Britain 53, West Germany 73.

Hockey

Bromley out of a corner

By Sydney Friskin

Bromley 2 Neston 1

Neston earned the corners; Bromley the goals. This was the story of this remarkable match which took Bromley into the quarter-final round of the national club championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox yesterday. As a club that has drawn more away matches than any other, Neston, the Cheshire Cup holders, were disappointed that their journey had come to an abrupt end. But as one of their players put it "only one good thing came out of this game. We shall be staying at home next weekend."

Most of the drama was packed into about 40 seconds of the first half. Neston scored in the eighth minute through Smith from a short corner after Wilkinson had stopped the hit from the line. But in the twinkling of an eye, Bromley equalized. Johnson took a free hit from the right and Francis, picking up on the left, squeezed a shot through from the narrowest of angles.

In the second half Bromley had but one chance in the 25th minute and they seized it. Johnson, racing down the right flank sent the ball across and Watson hit it hard past the goalkeeper from a difficult angle.

BROMLEY: D Smith; M Richards, M Bishop, A King, A Harrison, P Jacob, D Coombes, S Fenn, G Johnson, M Watson, D Francis.

NESTON: C Ashcroft; D Peters, C Cubley, T McKeown, M Wilkinson, T Renshaw, J Manshepp, S Greene, R Smith, J Royce, D Church.

Umpires: R Beattie (Midlands), P Hubner (Combined Services).

Other results (National club championship): Second round: Richmond 5, Preston 1; Derby 1, Bishop's Stortford 2; Olton and West Warwickshire 1, Southgate 4; Bromley 2, Neston 1; Isca 0, Slough 5; Blueharts 1, Fareham 1 (aet, Fareham won on penalty strokes); Hounslow 1, Maidenhead 1 (aet, Hounslow won on penalty strokes).

QUARTER FINAL DRAW: Hounslow v Richmond; Southgate v Fareham; Nottingham v Bishop's Stortford; Slough v Bromley.

Cyclo-cross

British juniors take team title

From John Wilcockson
Lanarvily, Brittany, Feb 21

On a course that had been turned into a slimy quagmire by 12 hours of rain, Roland Liboton, of Belgium, today raced to his second world professional cyclo-cross championship. He beat the pace setter, Albert Zweifel, of Switzerland, in an exciting sprint finish.

Racing in the worst of today's atrocious conditions, Great Britain's junior riders finished first in the team championship, despite three of them crashing in the opening seconds of the 10-mile race.

Conditions had been firm and dry on Saturday, when Milos Pisera, from Czechoslovakia, retained his amateur title after seven laps of closely fought racing.

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Notice by SOCIETE GENERALE HOLDINGS S.A. hereinafter called "the transferee company".
To all holders of ordinary stock units of 50p each in the transferor company represented by warrants to bearer.
WHEREAS on the 19th day of October, 1981, the transferee company made an offer to all the holders of the ordinary stock units of 50p each in the transferor company on the basis of 450p in cash for each ordinary stock unit and whereas up to the fifteenth day of February, 1982 being a date within four months of the date of the making thereof such offer was approved by the holders of not less than nine tenths in value of the ordinary stock units (other than stock units already held at the date of the offer by, or by a nominee for, the transferee company or its subsidiary). NOW THEREFORE the transferee company in pursuance of the provisions of Section 209 (1) of the Companies Act 1948, hereby gives you notice that it desires to acquire the ordinary stock units held by you in the transferor company AND further take notice that unless upon an application being made to the Court by you within one month from the date on which this notice is given the Court thinks fit to order otherwise the transferee company will be entitled and bound to acquire the ordinary stock units held by you in the transferor company on the terms of the offer approved by the approving holders of the said ordinary stock units.
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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Rates trap snares more of the capital's wealth makers

A further nail has been hammered into the coffin of Britain's premier shopping street. Westminster Council increased its commercial rates by a further 20 per cent last week taking the rates bill for a large Oxford Street department store to almost £2.1m.

Over the past two years the street has been hard hit by falling tourism, inflation, heavy rates bills and the recession.

The latest move by Westminster, which sees commercial rates in the borough rise to 141.6p in the £ from the current level of 120.6p — an increase of almost 20 per cent — is likely to create a wave of further belt tightening all along Oxford Street as traders struggle to maintain profit levels.

Since the boom in Oxford Street, largely supported by the 1977 Silver Jubilee, rents have fallen back sharply as the ravages of recession and dwindling tourism, together with the ascendancy of out-of-town shopping centres, have taken their toll.

An example of how much rents have dropped from their "high" in the late 1970s is quoted by Mr Chris Phillips of agents Healey & Baker. He is now trying to find a tenant for the former Jean Machine unit only a few yards from the Peter Robinson store close to Oxford Circus.

When the unit was leased in 1979 the tenants paid £155,000 a year. The rent was regarded as high at the time but then potential tenants were prepared to pay almost any price to be on one of Europe's most busy shopping streets.

Today the same unit is on the market at what Mr Phillips calls "a more realistic rent" of about £100,000 a year. But so far there are no takers. Mr Phillips admits that Westminster's latest increase in rates is not going to make his task any easier and is prepared to entertain any reasonable offers for the unit. He is not giving anything away but there is a suspicion that the unit could finally go for as little as £80,000 a year — almost half the going rent of 2½ years ago.



It is not only Oxford Street that is going to feel the chill wind of higher rates demands in the next few weeks. Westminster is one of the wealthiest boroughs in the country.

From Millbank in the south to Regents Park in the north and extending east to encompass Covent Garden and the Aldwych the borough takes in the whole of London's affluent West End. Apart from the shops in the Oxford Street and Bond Street areas there are 39,000 or so commercial ratepayers occupying large office buildings in the borough.

Victoria Street, for example, has become a magnet for developers over the past five years. According to Westminster a large multi-national corporation occupying offices in Victoria Street will be paying an additional £300,000 a year in rates, with the average bill rising from £1.5m to £1.8m.

And the effects of Mrs Thatcher's economic policy will not go unfelt in the corridors of Whitehall as virtually all the major governmental buildings fall within Westminister's boundaries and will be faced with an increased rates bill.

Many of London's hard-pressed prestigious hotels also come into the borough's rates trap with the pleasure of being in central London costing the Park Lane Hotel an additional £50,000, taking its bill in the coming year to £367,000.

Further down the scale typical small professional offices occupied by lawyers and accountants in the Strand area will see their demands rising from £9,300 to £11,400 a year. And even the tiny Pimlico corner shop will be paying almost an extra £3 a week.

Although Mr Phillips of Healey and Baker claims there is always demand for units in Oxford Street and main shopping thoroughfares from large multiple retailers, the increases will certainly put pressure on smaller tenants who are already paying high rents.

Some agents believe that the latest proposed rise in rates may be the final straw for a number of small traders occupying standard units on Oxford Street.

Over the next few weeks other London boroughs will also be deciding the size of increase in their commercial rates. City tenants will be closely watching the next Court of Common Council meeting held by the City of London Corporation in about a fortnight's time to see the extent of the rate rise within the "Square Mile".

A spokesman for the Corporation said at the end of last week that tenants could probably expect a similar rise to Westminster. The City's commercial tenants are now paying 117p in the £ and account for more than 99 per cent of the Corporation's £282.9 rates income.

The latest round of rate increases may easily tip the balance for companies who have been considering a move away from the country's capital to suitable areas offering both cheaper rates and rents. But for most City tenants they are located within the Corporation's boundaries because they need to be there and will simply have to grin and bear the extra burden by digging deeper into their pockets as well as their profits.

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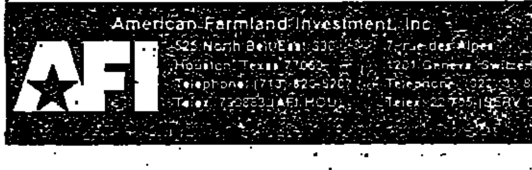
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

" . . . The wise men are ashamed, they are dismayed and taken: lo, they have rejected the word of the LORD; and what wisdom is in them ?"—Jeremiah 8: 9.

BIRTHS

McCOMBIE.—On February 16th, to Jean and John—a son (Robert Ian Landreth).

MOODIE.—On February 19 at St Helier's, Carshalton, to Dawn (nee Ellis) and Gordon, a son (James Robert).

MURRAY.—On Feb 9th, 1982, to Margaret (nee Cory) and Richard—a son (Alexander Richard Molteno).

ST. JOHN.—On February 18th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Vanessa and Robert—a son (Edward).

BIRTHDAY

GOOD FUSE S.J.S.J. Happy Birthday darling. I love you. J.J.

MARRIAGE

RUBY WEDDING

BLACKBURN : MALTBY. — On February 22nd, 1942, at St John's Church, Boxmoor—John to Audrey.

DEATHS

BRINTON.—On February 11th, suddenly in Portugal, Anne Elizabeth, of Fieldend, Barn Road, East Wittering, Chichester. Memorial service Friday, 26th February, 2.30, St. Anne's Church, East Wittering.

BROUGHTON.—On Friday, February 19, suddenly at North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, Eric, father of Sandra and Gianni, dearly loved grandfather of Jamie, Jodie and Adam. Funeral private.

CHADWICK.—On February 19th, 1982, suddenly, Jack Chadwick, of Bedington Mill, Kingham, Oxford. Funeral private. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to British Field Sports Society.

COLLS.—On February 19th 1982, peacefully at home, Amy, very dearly loved wife of Derek and mother of Alan and Andrew. Funeral service at St James Church, Piccadilly, SW1 on Wednesday, February 24th at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Gate SW1, whose work gave her so much pleasure.

COOPER. On 18th February 1982 in hospital after a short illness David, deeply loved husband of Joan: aged 72 years. Funeral service at St. Giles in-the-fields church, Wednesday February 24th at 2pm followed by private Cremation. Donations if desired to The Salvation Army.

COURTNEY.—On February 16th, 1982, peacefully, Colonel Geoffrey (Charles) Courtney, aged 90, much loved father of David, Christopher and Alain. Funeral service: St. Columbus Church, Pont Street, London, S.W.1. at 12 noon, on March 3rd. Cremation private. Flowers may be sent to: T. H. Sanders and Son Ltd., 28-30 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey, or donations to The London Scottish Benevolent Fund.

DEARSLEY.—On February 18th, peacefully, after a short illness, Sidney Edward (Pyd), aged 79. Funeral service at Mortlake Crematorium, on 26th February, at 12 noon. Family flowers only. Donations to Trinity Hospice, Clapham. Funeral Directors T. H. Sanders, 01-876 4673.

HARDING.—On February 18th, Dorothy Martin Harding, aged 86, beloved mother of Elizabeth Rooke. Cremation private. No flowers, but donations if desired for Cancer Research.

MACROW J.P. On 17th February 1982 at Orchard House, Crowfield, Joy aged 41, devoted wife of Leslie, much beloved mother of Sarah and Anna. Dedicated to public Service: she lived to care and serve. Private family service at St. Peter's Church, Henley on Wednesday 24th February. Memorial Service to be arranged. Donations in preference to flowers may be sent to Age Concern, County Hall, Ipswich.

SIMMONS. On Monday 15th February suddenly LT Col. Horace Lander Simmons of Cotham Norman Avenue, Henley, Oxon, aged 75 years. Beloved husband of Renee. Private family funeral.

STORRY.—On February 19th, 1982, suddenly at home, at Woodeaton, Oxford, Prof. George Richard Storry, fellow emeritus St. Antony's College, Oxford, loving and loved husband of Dorothie and father of Terence. Private family funeral. Memorial service in Oxford, date to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

PARISH.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs Dorothy "Dossie" Parish will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London W1, on Thursday, February 25, 1982 at 11.30 am.

IN MEMORIAM

OSKAR KOKOSCHKA.—Today and always—God bless you to and fro. F.S. & C.

WIMBUSH, ROGER, 22nd February, 1977. "Death is an horizon and an horizon is but the limitation of our view".

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of RON HATTER Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 24th day of March, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of February 1982.

K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

SMART AUTOMATICS (B'HAM) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 2nd day of March 1982 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 12th day of February 1982.

G. SMART, Director

REGIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY (STRATFORD) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 3rd day of March 1982 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 11th day of February 1982.

A. J. AZAVEDO, Secretary

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of POLMIN Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 27th day of June 1980

I, George Albert Auger of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 15th day of February 1982.

G. A. AUGER, Liquidator.

In the Matter of YAUCO (UK) Limited. By Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated 29th day of January 1982, Mr RUSSELL GERALD HAWKES of Spicer and Pegler, Chartered Accountants of St. Mary Axe House, 56/60 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BJ has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named company WITH A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated this 11th day of February 1982.

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W. G. H. FULLER, Secretary

Date 16th February 1982.

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The closing date for the receipt of applications is 4th March 1982. It is hoped to commence the interview programme on 9th March.

Further information and an applicaiton form are available from:

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Freedom and Plenty 7.05 Maths Methods: Population Modelling 7.30 Mansfield Park — Improvement 7.55 Closedown 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Jobs in Horticulture 9.33 Taking Responsibility 10.00 You and Me. For four and five year olds (not Schools) (r) 10.15 Music Time 10.38 Modern History: Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima 11.00 Merry-go-Round 11.23 Talkabout 11.42 General Studies 12.07 Closedown 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One with a new, slim-style Demis Roussos. Among the other items Frank Delaney discusses a new biography of Mussolini 1.45 Camberwick Green. For the very young (r) 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 People on the Move 2.40 Exploring Science 3.00 Delia Smith's Cookery Course, Lesson 8: Vegetarian cooking (r) 3.25 See Hear! A magazine programme for the hearing impaired (r) 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Batty Bat (r)
4.25 Jackanory. Colin Jeavons with part one of Grimm Grange by William Browning (r)
4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doo
5.00 John Craven's Newsround
5.05 Blue Peter. Simon Groom visits the Tudor warship Mary Rose and talks to some of the people working on its salvage
5.35 Ivor the Engine at the Seaside (r)
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 South East at Six 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Doctor Who. Part three of The Visitation starring Peter Davison
7.20 Brett Maverick. The charming card sharp becomes worried when Billy the Kid hides on his ranch
8.10 Panorama: The Sentence of the Court. Tom Mangold compares our sentencing of criminals with those of other countries

9.00 News with John Humphrys
9.25 Police. The Thames Valley Police investigate a tip-off that the Duchess of Marlborough's home is to be burgled
10.10 International Professional Boxing. Harry Carpenter reports on last night's fight between Britain's Tony Sibson, the European middleweight champion and Dwight Davison of the United States. The contest is the final eliminator to find a challenger for world champion Marvin Hagler
10.45 Film 82. Guest presenter Tina Brown reviews Reds, a love story starring Warren Beatty and Diane Keaton. In addition Sally Field comments on her role in Absence of Malice in which she plays a reporter who is accused of being unethical
11.15 Phil Silvers* as Sergeant Bilko, the United States Army's redoubtable NCO (r)
11.38 News headlines
11.40 Speak for Yourself. How to make your landlord make essential repairs
12.05 Weather

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/1 Symbols and Equations. 7.05 Seeing Through Drawings. 7.30 Closedown. 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice on explaining to your landlord the need for essential repairs to the property. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Stuart McGugan. The story is The Tidy Farmer by Karen Lowe. 11.25 Play It Safe! Jimmy Savile with safety tips for children (r). 11.35 Write Away. Hints on everyday writing. 11.50 Closedown. 2.00 Long, Short and Tall Stories. An adults' guide to children's books (r). 2.25 Maths Help. To 'O' level standard (r). 2.40 Other People's Lives. The cremation of a young man in Bali. 3.05 The Computer Programme. The seventh of ten programmes about the world of information science. 3.30 Business Club. Running small enterprises.

3.55 Film: The Gang's All Here* (1939) starring Jack Buchanan. A retired insurance investigator reluctantly plays an American gangster in order to retrive some stolen jewels.
5.10 Richard Hoggart reviews his educational experiences (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Our Wife*
6.00 Maggie. Drama series about a teenage Scots girl.
6.25 Mr Smith's Favourite Garden. Lesson seven: Vegetables.
6.50 News with subtitles.
6.55 Riverside. Trends in fashion and art for young people.
7.30 Hot Champagne and First Night Nerves. Amateur theatricals in Monte Carlo.
8.15 Marti Caine. Among the vivacious singer's guests is Barnsley's own Michael Parkinson.

9.00 Not the Nine O'Clock News. The irreverent quartet with another programme full of comic invention — some in good taste but mostly not.
9.25 Horizon: The Million Murdering Death. Sri Lanka's fight against malaria.
10.15 West Country Tales: The Visitor. Janis and her three-year-old daughter have moved from London to the North Cornish coast. At first it seems the ideal place to take her mind off the absence at sea of her husband.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 Tele-Montage. A French-speaking television production about life in a tower block in Paris's 13e arrondissement. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: a Marcel Marceau mime. 9.47 Different types of skin. 10.04 How clay becomes pottery. 10.21 The last episode of Macbeth. 10.48 Magic for the hearing impaired. 11.05 Starting science. 11.22 Manufacturing steel in Sheffield. 11.39 Problems met in the early years of marriage. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (r) 12.10 Rainbow Learning with puppets. 12.30 That's the Way. The work of the council housing department introduced by Brian Trueman. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. Jack Charlton takes a sentimental look at Blackpool. 2.00 Money-go-Round. Ways of avoiding domestic accidents and the cost of a crossed telephone line are two of the topics this afternoon. 2.30 Film: True as a Turtle (1956) starring John Gregson and June Thorburn. A slight comedy about rivalry among amateur yachtsmen. Directed by Wendy Toye with a strong supporting cast including Cecil Parker and Keith Michell.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles (r)
4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton with advice on keeping Ducks and Geese.
4.45 The Book Tower introduced by Stephen Moore.
5.15 Mr and Mrs. A quiz for married couples presented by Derek Batey.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with names and addresses of clinics that help to cure heroin addiction.
6.35 Crossroads Reg Lamont is the unexpected good favour doer to Joe McDonald.
7.00 Nature Watch. Julian Pettifer visits Welsh ornithologist Carl Jones to find out how he is faring in saving some endangered species in Mauritius.
7.30 Coronation Street. Hilda Ogden finds the Bagel love-nest.
8.00 Dead Ernest. Comedy series starring Andrew Sachs about a pools winner's life in Heaven.
8.30 World in Action: The IRA's Arms Cash.

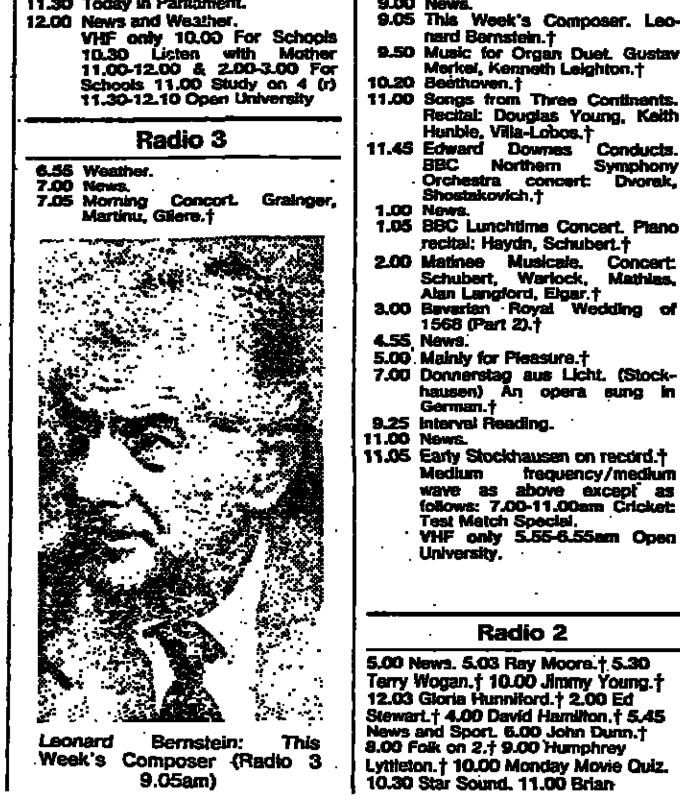
9.00 Hill Street Blues. Tales from the many faceted life of a New York police station. Daniel J. Travanti stars as Captain Furillo who, this week, has trouble when one of his officers tries to do a favour for a man who saved his life.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The Love Ban (1972) starring Hywel Bennett and Nanette Newman. They play a husband and wife with six children. After the last baby, Mrs puts her foot down and bans him from the bedroom. Mr, being a normal hot-blooded Irishman begins to have erotic fantasies during his enforced celibacy and turns to the local priest (Milo O'Shea) for advice.
12.20 Close with a poem read by Member of Parliament, Robert Kilroy Silk.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.30 Today. 6.35 The Week on 4. 6.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives. 6.58 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker† 10.00 News. 10.02 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy De Maupassant. 11.00 News. 11.05 Down Your Way visits Newmarket. 11.50 Poetry Please! 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 Legal, Decent Honest and Truthful† 12.55 Weather and Programme News. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: "The Fatal Flaw" by Chris Allan. 4.35 Scene From a Bridge (new series). The view from Prebends' Bridge Durham. 4.45 Story Time: "Welsh Fargo" by Harry Secombe (first of 10 parts). 5.00 PM. 5.55 Weather Programme News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Just a Minute† 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 The Monday Play† "Exiles" by James Joyce. 9.20 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Science Now. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "A Confederacy of Dunces", by John Kennedy Toole (first of 15 parts). 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News and Weather.
VHF only 10.00 For Schools 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00-12.00 & 2.00-3.00 For Schools 11.00 Study on 4 (r) 11.30-12.10 Open University

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Grainger, Martinu, Gliere.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Telemann, Vivaldi, Haydn, trad, arr Beethoven, C.P.E. Bach. 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer. Leonard Bernstein.† 9.50 Music for Organ Duet. Gustav Merkel, Kenneth Leighton.† 10.20 Beethoven.† 11.00 Songs from Three Continents. Recital: Douglas Young, Keith Humble, Villa-Lobos.† 11.45 Edward Downes Conducts. BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert: Dvorak, Shostakovich.† 1.00 News. 1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Piano recital: Haydn, Schubert.† 2.00 Matinee Musicale. Concert: Schubert, Warlock, Mathias, Alan Langford, Elgar.† 3.00 Spanish Royal Wedding of 1568 (Part 2).† 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.† 7.00 Donnerstag aus Licht. (Stockhausen) An opera sung in German.† 9.25 Interval Reading. 11.00 News. 11.05 Early Stockhausen on record.†
Medium frequency/medium wave as above except as follows: 7.00-11.00am Cricket: Test Match Special. VHF only 5.55-6.55am Open University.



Leonard Bernstein: This Week's Composer (Radio 3 9.05am)

Radio 2

5.00 News. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 5.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttleton.† 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00 "Truckers' Hour."† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Staying Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. [illegible] 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz . Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.01 Pila Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.45 Campus Gampau. 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. 12.05 am-12.07 Weatherman. 12.07-12.32 Working for Safety (2) Chemicals, Dust and Fumes. 12.32 News and weather. Scotland 11.00 am-11.23 For Schools: Let's See. 12.55 pm-1.00 Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.15-11.45 Albiside. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Final Eye (Susan George, Joseph Cortese). Private eye investigates why a millionaire looks so young after a night in a swamp. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound of . . . Wynford Evans. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 Film: Fear is Spreading. Young journalist is held hostage by two escaped convicts. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Skyjacked (Charlton Heaton, Yvette Mimieux) Flight 502 leaves Los Angeles with a deranged passenger on board. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories: New Series with Roy Hudd. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Palace Presents: David Soul. 12.00 Superstar Profile: James Caan. 12.30 am Living Word.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: In Search of Gregory (Julie Christie). Girl pursues a man she has never met. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Encore. 11.15 Monte Carlo Show: Anthony Newley. Patrick Wayne. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.30-4.15 Tenspeed and Brownshoes. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 10.32 News. 10.35 Ladies' Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: "Byron Nelson". 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55 Postscript. 12.01am Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Blue Peter (Kieron Moore). Ex-soldier faces problems adjusting to a new life after a Communist brain-washing. 5.15-5.45 Dick Turpin. 6.00 Mr Merlin. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Danger UXB. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.30 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: High Treason* (Liam Redmond). Early Boulting Brothers film of sabotage aboard a munitions ship in London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 There's Life North of Watford. 11.00 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Doctor at Sea (Dirk Bogarde, Brigitte Bardot) Innocent romp on the ocean waves. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Full Life: Lord Beeching. 11.00 Film: I'm The Girl He Wants To Kill. Secretary, working late, comes face to face with a killer. 12.25 am Company, followed by Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20pm News. 2.30-4.15 Ten Speed and Brownshoe. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 10.28 News. 10.35 Ladies Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Byron Nelson. 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: A Stitch in Time* (Norman Wisdom). Butcher's boy goes into hospital and falls for a nurse. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Parents and Teenagers. 11.00 News. 11.05 Left, Right and Centre: Presented by Jon Lander. 11.45 Paris by Night. 12.15 am Something Different. 12.30 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Panic in the City (Howard Duff). Man found unconscious in the street is found to be suffering from a huge dose of radiation. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 10.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.00 Face your Future. 11.25 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.30-4.15 Film: "Vacation from Marriage"* (Robert Donat, Deborah Kerr). A man and his wife want a divorce but war intervenes. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.10 Judaism. 12.15 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sky West and Crooked (Hayley Mills). Mentally retarded girl is helped by a gypsy. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.28 News. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Living Legends of Jazz and Blues: Muddy Waters. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10pm Fialabalam. 4.15-4.20 Mr. Magoo. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 11.00 World in Action. 11.30-12.00 Parents and Teenagers.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe, Maggie Fitzgibbon) Gentle comedy of spurned teacher who flees to the Australian outback. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Cause for Concern. 10.30 Film: Doctor's Wives (Dyan Cannon, Richard Crenna) Romantic affairs galore, a murder or two and even a bit of surgery. 12.20 am News. 12.25 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Harry Fowler is Cherub Fred in Dead Ernest (ITV 8.0 pm)

CHOICE

● POLICE (BBC1 9.25 pm) continues its absorbing run with a look at the mechanics of setting a trap for burglars. Following an underworld tip-off that the Duchess of Marlborough's country house is to be broken into, two detectives arrive at the house unannounced and are readily accepted by the Duchess. Her two distinguished house guests, one an eminent historian, the other, in his own words a 'semi well known artist' are a little chary but eventually warm to the day's happenings once the two detectives' bona fides have been confirmed. To protect the house, the residents and, in police jargon to have an 'early eyeball' of the thieves, eighteen men are bought in. Is their nocturnal vigil rewarded with an arrest? It would be wrong of me to spill the beans

● Julian Pettifer returns with a new series of his excellent NATURE WATCH (ITV 7.00 pm) This evening's subject is Welsh ornithologist Carl Jones whose main task is to save some of Mauritius's avian species from going the way of the Dodo. In particular we see and learn about the rarest bird of prey in the world — the Mauritius Kestrel. He found a pair nesting some 600 feet up a rock face and was worried that their eggs may be taken away by marauding monkeys. So, like a monkey, he scales the cliff and takes the trio of eggs back to his aviary and incubator. There is some remarkable photography by Noel Smart of the hatching of one of the eggs and close-ups of the adult birds. This, together with a lucid explanation of his task by Mr Jones prompted by the intelligent questioning of Mr Pettifer, makes a very enjoyable half-an-hour's viewing

● KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4 9.20 pm) takes a look at London's Barbican Centre for the Arts. Costing around £143 million, many people think that the project is too much of a gamble for these straitened times. Complaints have already been aired with regard to the concert hall acoustics and that the Centre's two theatres, three cinemas, library, art gallery, sculpture court; pub, two restaurants and conservatory is a mite on the extravagant side. But the Centre's administrator since its inception twelve years ago, soft spoken Canadian Henry Wrong, is confident of its success. Michael Oliver talks to him, his staff and representatives of the London Symphony Orchestra and Royal Shakespeare Company, both of whom are making the Centre their London home

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tomor, Fri 8.00: THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Wed, Sat 7.00: MANON. last Perf Thurs 7.00: THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA Ton't & Fri at 5.30. Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
THE ROYAL BALLET Tomor & Wed at 7.30 & Sat 2.00. Swan Lake. Thurs & Sat at 7.30. La Bayadère. The Two Pigeons.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 837 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10 am to 6 pm 278 0871/837 7505 Grp Bookings 379 6061. Tomor to 6 Mar.
SADLER'S WELL'S ROYAL BALLET Tomor, Wed, Thur 7.30pm PAQUITA/THE INVITATION/CARD GAME. Fri to 1 Mar Papillon.
SPRING OPERA & DANCE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON. Tel 01-278 0855 for brochure any time day or night
AMPLE FREE PARKING aft 6.30 pm.

THEATRES

ADELPHI s cc 01-836 7611 D'OYLY CARTE with 7 operas by GILBERT and SULLIVAN Feb 22-27 HMS PINAFORE eves 7.30 Mats Wed, Sat 2.30. Credit Card Hotline. 01-930 0731. LAST WEEK must end Feb 27.

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ALL MY SONS, CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD, EDUCATING RITA. Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. Grp bkgs 836 3962. Student Standby.

ALBERY. S 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731. Grp Bkgs 839 3092/836 3962. Evgs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0. Thurs Mats ONLY Michael Ross substitutes Trevor Eve WINNER of 4 AWARDS 1981 TREVOR EVE Actor of the Year SWET 1981 ELIZABETH QUINN Actress of the Year SWET 1981 Trevor Eve STAGE ACTOR OF THE YEAR Variety Club Awards 1981 CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD PLAY OF THE YEAR SWET 1981 "Riveting piece of drama" Guardian.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY London premiere of Schnitzler's LA RONDE Seats avail. ton't 7.30 pm. "Rich production . . . this is La Ronde as it should be played" Gdn. "Excellent cast" S Express. (This play is about sexual relationships and is not suitable for children.) Next perf THE FOREST 24 Feb. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS 836 1171. Group Sales 379 6061. Tkts £6.50, £5.50, £4.50, £4, £3. Eves 8. Mat Tues 3. Sat 5. ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT "Don't miss '84 Charing Cross Road' a quietly astonishing play". Michael Billington, Guardian. "It is sheer delight from beginning to end". John James, TES. 84 CHARING CROSS ROAD by Helene Hanff "OUR THANKS FOR AN EVENING OF RARE PLEASURE" Richard Findlater. Plays & Players.

ARTS 836 3334/2132. Opens Ton't 7. Sub eves 8. Theatre Clwyd Co in PLAYING THE GAME by Jeffrey Thomas. "Robust, funny" Std.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THE NUMBER OF THE BEAST by Snoo Wilson. Tues-Sun 8 pm.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Vict. Stn) THE SOUND OF MUSIC PETULA CLARK "A huge and manifest success." Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10am-8pm. In person/phone/post/SAE. HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-834 6919/6184. TELEDATA (instant 24hrs confirmed). Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. GROUP SALES 01-379 6061. THE SOUND OF MUSIC LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE Good seats from £2.50 available at doors Booking to 15th May

APOLLO SHAFTESBURY AVE. S CC 01-437 2663. LEO McKERN in 'THE HOUSEKEEPER'. by Frank D. Gilroy with Clive Merrison and Connie Booth. Directed by Tom Conti. Prevs Tomorrow & Wed at 8.0 OPENS Thursday at 7.00. Group Sales. 01-379 6061.

CAMBRIDGE cc. 01-836 1488/6056/7040 Opens March 23 until 15 May. FREDDIE STARR and full supporting co. Tues-Fri at 7.30 pm. Sat 6.00 & 9.00 pm. Tickets from £2.50. Party bkgs 01-836 2379. Teledata 01-200 0200.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 1488. Party Bookings 01-836 2379. Teledata 01-200 0200. JON PERTWEE UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON in WORZEL GUMMIDGE "A piece of sparkling theatrical illusion, the spell is never broken . . . children of every age deserve a show like this." — Jack Tinker — Daily Mail. This week perfs twice daily 2.30 & 7.30. Some seats available for today's perf. FINAL WEEK.

CHURCHILL. Bromley, Kent. cc 460 6677/5838. Opens Feb 24. Mon-Fri 7.45. Sat 4.30 & 8. Sandy Wilson's THE BOYFRIEND.

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 2578. Credit card Bkgs 839 1438 Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 8.15. Mat Thurs 3. Sat 5.15. Prices £2.50-£7.00. (Not suitable for children). STEAMING By NELL DUNN VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. Swet Awards 1981 GEORGINA HALE — "A comic tour de force" Std. "Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny and touching" D. Exp. "A SEXY LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW" Times.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts). Ton't, Tomor 7.30 ONE WOMAN PLAYS by Dario Fo & Franca Rame (not suitable for children).

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Mon to Thur 7.30. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45. Nominated for COMEDY OF THE YEAR 1981 SWET Awards DARIO FO'S COMEDY CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! by the author of "Anarchist" "MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALIVE" D. Tel. "GOLDONI MEETS BRIAN RIX. AUDIENCE ROARED WITH REVUE STYLE APPROVAL" S. Tms. "UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED. GALES OF LAUGHTER" Times. "HILARIOUS MAD PANTOMIME. VERY FUNNY" D. Ex.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 836 8108 THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Opens here May 26. Box Office now open.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal cc 836 8108 Mon-Fri 7.30 Sat 8.0. SPECIAL MIDNIGHT MATINEE March 5th. AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE with THE WIDELY LIKED BARRY HUMPHRIES "A modern marvel . . . An astonishing Tour de Force" F. Times. "IF YOU REALLY WANT VALUE FOR MONEY, I SUGGEST A VISIT TO DRURY LANE" S. Exp. LAST 7 WEEKS.

DUCHESS. S & CC 836 8243. Eves. 8. Wed 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. RICHARD TODD Derren Nesbitt Carole Mowlam in THE BUSINESS OF MURDER "The Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir "An Unabashed Winner" S. Exp "A Thriller that Achieves it All. Sensational!" TIMES. "The Most Ingenious Mystery to Have Appeared in a Decade" D. Mail SECOND GREAT YEAR

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755. Evenings 7.45. Mat Sats 2.30. SEASON'S GREETINGS By Alan Ayckbourn. Must end March 6. From March 10 Edward Woodward in Sartre's THE ASSASSIN.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122: CC 836 9837: Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves. 7.45. ½ price Mat. Thurs 3. Sat 5 & 8.15. Special Offer until 13 Mar: £7.50 best seats only £5 if bkd 2 weeks ahead. (Not Sat eve). SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART in J. P. DONLEAVY'S BALTHAZAR "A REAL RARITY. A ROARING COMEDY. STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE COARSE TO THE SUBLIME" Times. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charco + tkt for £7.80. 930 4740.

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. Evs 8.00 Mats Wed 3.00. Sats 5.00 & 8.00. 11th HYSTERICAL YEAR. LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD: NO SEX PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH 2 HRS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER Directed by Allan Davis. Group sales box office 379 6061. Credit Cards bookings 930 0731.

GLOBE S CC 437 1592. 439 6770/6779. 'Laughter unlimited' D Tel 'The laughter never stops' S Mirror PASS THE BUTLER The new comedy hit by Eric Idle, with WILLIAM RUSHTON, JOHN FORTUNE, MADGE RYAN and PETER JONES. "Kept the audience laughing continuously" D. Tel. Mon-Thur 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. Students ½ price (on top seats) available 1 hour before performance.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. FRANCES DE LA TOUR GWEN TAYLOR, ANNA WING in SKIRMISHES by CATHERINE HAYES Evgs 8.0. Sat 4.30. "Remarkable and courageous moving and compelling" T. Out. "Brutally funny" Times "Brief, powerful and quite brilliantly acted" Gdn.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed at 2.30. Sats at 4.00. PENELOPE KEITH ANTHONY QUAYLE TREVOR PEACOCK in HOBSON'S CHOICE A Comedy by Harold Brighouse. Directed by Ronald Eyre.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7. CC 930 4025/6. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves 7.30 Sat Mats, 3.0. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." Bernard Levin, Times.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Prevs from Tomor Dnr 7. Show 8 IN PRAISE OF LOVE by Terence Rattigan.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM "THE GREATEST SHOW IN LONDON" D. Mirror Eves. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sat. 2.45. Use the Barnum hotlines: 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961. for instant Credit Card Reservations.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH S cc 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30 (Tomor 7pm). Thur Mat 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.15. PAUL EDDINGTON in NOISES OFF MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW COMEDY.
LYRIC STUDIO: Eves 8pm. WHERE THERE IS DARKNESS by Rudolph Walker.

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Sales 01-379 6061 Eves 8 Mats Wed 3 Sat 5.15 RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige IN BERNARD SHAW'S "BUBBLING COMEDY" N.Std ARMS AND THE MAN "AMONG THE GREAT DELIGHTS OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING THEATRE" N.Std. "SPARKLING NEW PRODUCTION" D. Tel. Alice Krige Most promising Newcomer SWET Awards 1981. Enjoy pre-show supper at the Cafe Royal + Tkt for only £8.95 incl. Tel 01-437 9090.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't Tomor 7.45 ON THE RAZZLE by Tom Stoppard. (Last 6 Perfs Translations Thurs, Fri 7.45. Sat 3.00 & 7.45 Mar 1 & 2 at 7.45.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 cc 379 6565 Opens 25 March Now Bkg BOOGIE 'A Musical' A Musical Kaleidoscope of Singing Sisters.

MERMAID TH. Blackfriars, EC4. 01-236 5568. cc 01-236 5324. Evenings 8.0. Fri & Sat at 5.15 & 8.30. ALEC McCOWEN "ONE OF THE GREATEST PIECES OF ACTING I HAVE EVER SEEN" Gdn. "A TOUR DE FORCE TO FREEZE THE BLOOD" D.Tel. in John Dexters "DAZZLING PRODUCTION" THE PORTAGE TO SAN CRISTOBEL OF A.H. "AN UNMISSABLE THEATRICAL EVENT" Gdn. Adapted by Christopher Hampton from George Steiners novel.

NATIONAL THEATRE. S CC 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER / LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (inc backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880. NT also at HER MAJESTY'S.

NEW LONDON cc Drury Lane WC2 01-405 0072 or 01-404 4079. Evgs 8.0. Tues & Sat 3.0 & 8.0. From March 1 Eves 7.45. THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT AWARD WINNING MUSICAL CATS ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices): The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre). St Martin's Court, Charing X Road. Group Bookings 01-405 1567 or 01-379 6061. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. Personal and telephone bookings accepted for March/June. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT. Bars open 1hr prior.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Fri Sat Previews 7.15 GUYS AND DOLLS a musical fable of Broadway.

PALACE cc 437 6834 Andrew Lloyd Webber's SONG AND DANCE A concert for the theatre starring MARTI WEBB in TELL ME ON A SUNDAY WAYNE SLEEP in VARIATIONS Mon-Fri 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.30. NOW BOOKING. From March 26 (NOTE: WED 7th April at 7.00 pm.

PHOENIX THEATRE (Charing Cross Rd) 01-836 2294/8611. Evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 6.0 & 9.0 "The audience responded ecstatically . . . THEY STAMPED, THEY SHRIEKED, THEY YELLED" D.Mail ONE MO' TIME! The Great New Orleans Musical. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group Sales 01-379 6061. Ring Teledata: 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed c.c. bkgs 24 hrs personal service available.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 CC 379 6565. Grp Sales 01-836 3962/379 6061. Prestel Bkgs Key 220 2324 Mon-Fri 7.30, Mat Wed 3.0, Sat 5.30 & 8.15. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE, EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING," Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED," S. Tms. Enjoy pre-show supper at Café Royal plus good stalls/circle seat for only £8.95. Tel: 930 4740. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. Old Compton St. Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber's EVITA THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL Directed by Harold Prince. Evgs 8.0. Mat. Thurs. (Economy Prices) and Sat at 3.0. Evgs. Perfs end 10.15. S Box Office 437 6877. C.C. Hotline 439 8499. Group Sales 379 6061 or Box Office. For instant 24 hr. bookings ring Teledata 01-200 0200.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. 930 8681. CC Hotline 930 0846. ROY HUDD & CHRISTOPHER TIMOTHY in "UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES" A musical of the Flanagan and Allen story. Red Price prevs Friday. March 1, 2 & 3 at 7.30. Sat Feb 27 at 5.15 & 8.30. Opens March 4 at 7.0. Sub Evgs Mon-Thurs 7.30. Fri & Sat at 5.15 & 8.30. Group sales 01-379 6061.

QUEEN'S. CC 01-734-1166. Evgs 8.0. Sats 5.15 & 8.30. EDWARD FOX ROBIN BAILEY - JAMES GROUT and PRUNELLA SCALES in QUARTERMAINE'S TERMS A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER. "CERTAINLY THE BEST PLAY IN THE WEST-END" Observer. "THE MOST ENJOYABLE AND INTRIGUING NEW PLAY THIS YEAR" Spectator. "A LYRICALLY FUNNY PLAY" Times. LAST WEEK. MUST END SATURDAY.

QUEEN'S, S CC 01-734 1166 Group Sales 01-379 6061. Evenings 8.00. Mat Wed 3.00. Sat 5.15, 8.30 'ANOTHER COUNTRY' by Julian Mitchell "A BRILLIANT NEW PLAY" Daily Mail Reduced price prevs. Seats from £2.50, from Feb 24: opens March 2nd 7pm. No mat. Wed. 3 March.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Fabulous new acts. Beautiful new girls. Sensational new thrills for 1982. 25th sensational year!

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Lloyd's Bank. SHAKESPEARE WORKSHOPS. 1 to 13 March The Tragedies. 11.30 am to 3.15 pm (with lunch break). All seats £2. Presented by the New Shakespeare Company.

ROUND HOUSE 276 2564 Foco Novo Theatre Co. in EDWARD II by Bertolt Brecht. Prev Tomor 7.30. Opens Wed 7.00 Sub Evgs 7.30.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745 Evgs 8.00. Mat Sat 4.0. Mon & Sat Mat all seats £2 OPERATION BAD APPLE by G. F. Newman.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring: 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0. Sats 9.30-4.30). Evgs 8.0. Matinees Thurs 3.0. Saturdays 6.0 & 8.45. SIMON WARD BARBARA MURRAY CLIFFORD ROSE in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S HIT THRILLER HOUSE GUEST Over 300 perfs. "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER, IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." DT.

SHAFTESBURY S cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel Box Office 836 6596. 2nd YEAR NEIL SIMON'S HIT MUSICAL MARTIN SHAW SHEILA BRAND THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG O.A.P.s £3 (Wed Mat. Only). Students £4. Evgs 8.00 Mat Wed 3.00 Sats 5.00 & 8.30. Credit Card Bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines). 9.00-7.00 Sats 9.00-4.30. Reduced Group Bookings: 01-839 3092.

STRAND THEATRE cc 01-836 2660 01-836 4143. NYREE DAWN PORTER ROY DOTRICE in MURDER IN MIND A Thriller by Terence Feely. "Never a dull moment" D. Express. "Ingenious plot . . . second only to the Mousetrap" Spectator. Evgs Mon-Fri 8.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.0. Mats Thurs 3.0.

ST. MARTIN'S. CC 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 30th YEAR SORRY. No reduced prices from any source but seats bkble. from £2.50.

TRICYCLE Kilburn 328 8626 Last Week Eves 8. Guernsey Campbell's GANDHI.

VAUDEVILLE. CC 01-836 9988. Evgs 8. Wed Mats 2.45, Sats 5 & 8 GORDON JACKSON in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S CARDS ON THE TABLE

VICTORIA PALACE THEATRE Opens March 11 — Limited Season Previews March 5-10 ELIZABETH TAYLOR in THE LITTLE FOXES by LILLIAN HELLMAN Advance Box Office Open 01-834 1317/8 01-828 4735/6 Credit cards accepted. Group sales Box Office 379 6061

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Earlham St. Covent Gdn. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. GOOD by C. P. Taylor, ton't 7.30 pm. Next perf THE MAID'S TRAGEDY. 24 Feb.

WEMBLEY ARENA cc LAST WEEK HOLIDAY ON ICE New prestn with ROBIN COUSINS (No perf today). Tues, Wed & Thur at 3 & 7.45; Fri at 7.45. Sat at 2, 5 & 8. Sun at 2.30 & 5.30. Reduced prices childrn & senior cits. 902 1234.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE 834 0283. March 2-27. Mats Daily 2.15. Seats £3.50, £2.50 J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Thriller AN INSPECTOR CALLS

YOUNG VIC (Waterloo) 928 6363. March 6 on. Eves 7.30. MAT Sat 2.30. MASQUERADE in Workshop.

WHITEHALL. 839 6975. 930 8012/7765. CC: 930 6693/4 Group sales 379 6061. ANGELA THORNE & JOHN WELLS ARE DISGRACEFULLY HILARIOUS D Exp. in "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" "RESTORES THE SOUND OF GENUINELY IRREVERENT LAUGHTER TO OUR THEATRE" F.T: Mon-Sat. 8.15pm. Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WYNDHAM'S S CC Charing X Rd "A MAGNIFICENT new production" S. Times ALL MY SONS by ARTHUR MILLER "one of the few great story-tellers in modern drama" Obs. COLIN BLAKELY "MARVELLOUS" Gdn ROSEMARY HARRIS "OUTSTANDING" D. Tel Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE "THE ACTING IS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER" D. Mail "ONE IS ENTHRALLED FROM BEGINNING TO END" S. Tel. Mon-Fri 7.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0. Wed. mat 2.30. Box Office 836 3028. CC 379 6565. Grp reductions 836 3962.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Claude Goretta's A GIRL FROM LORRAINE (AA) Progs 2.00 (not Sun). 4.10, 6.20, 8.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Tarkovsky's masterpiece STALKER (A) Perfs: 2.10 (not Sun) 5.00. 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (A). Perfs. 4.15, 7.40, Daily.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp. Camden Town Tube. CARLOS SAURA'S BLOOD WEDDING (U). Progs. 3.25. 5.10. 7.10. 9.10. Advance booking 9.10 perfs. Reduced seat prices Mons. only.

CIC CINEMAS. All seats £2.00 on Mondays. Seats bookable for the last evening performance (not late night show). Advance box office open 11am to 7pm Monday to Saturday. Telephone Bookings accepted between 11am and 7pm any day. 437 1234. *EMPIRE, Leicester Square GALLIPOLI (A) Sep progs daily 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 11.15. PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus *1. RICH & FAMOUS (X). Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. *2. RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. **3. FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. **4. EYE OF THE NEEDLE (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. RITZ, Leicester Square GHOST STORY (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. *No Smoking Area. **No Smoking.

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Neil Simon's IT HURTS ONLY WHEN I LAUGH (AA). Cont progs 1.30, 3.50, 6.05, 8.25. Monday — All Tickets £2.

CURZON. Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE WOMAN NEXT DOOR (AA). Eng. subtitles. "This film outclasses all of Truffaut's films . . ." R Roud. Gdn. Film at 2.00 (not Sun). 4.05, 6.10, and 8.40.

DOMINION Tott Court Rd (580 9562) SOUTH PACIFIC (U) From Wednesday. Comp Prog 7.30 Matinées Weds. Thurs & Fri 2.30. Reduced price for under 16's No Advance Booking.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, 17 Queensberry Place, SW7. 589 6211. Free for members, non-members £1.50. Monday 22 Feb. at 6pm and 8.30pm L'ETERNEL RETOUR by J. Delannoy and Jean Cocteau, 1943, No S.T.

GATE BLOOMSBURY, 1 & 2, 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tb. 1. MEPHISTO (AA) 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. 2. CAMERA BUFF (A) 2.50, 4.50, 6.50, 8.50. Lic'd Bar.

GATE CAMDEN 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Town Tb. THE CONTRACT (AA). 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, 8.50. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Park Tb. 5.45, 8.30. MEPHISTO (AA).

GATE, NOTTING HILL. 221 0220/727 5750. CUTTERS WAY (X). 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, 8.45. Late night 11.15. DIRTY HARRY (X). MAGNUM FORCE (X).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). DEATH WISH II (X). Sep progs dly 1.10 (not Sun), 3.35, 6.05, 8.35. Seats bookable: 8.35 prog Mon-Fri & all progs Sat & Sun.

KINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. "BREAKER MORANT" (A). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. "It is one of the rare films that improve with second viewing" Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (AA). Sep Progs 1.30, 4.45, 8.05. Seats Bookable in Advance for all Performances (except Mon-Fri Matinees).

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). For Info 930 4250, 930 4259. PAUL NEWMAN, EDWARD ASNER in FORT APACHE — THE BRONX (AA). Sep progs. Drs open 12.45, 4.00, 7.15. All seats bookable by post or Box Office.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq. 437 8181. Hanna Schygulla in Fassbinder's LILI MARLEEN (AA) (English Sub Titles). Last 3 Days Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 3.40, 5.30, 8.20. Lte Show Fri & Sat 11.10. Seats Bkble Lic'd Bar: Starts Thurs INSATIABLE (X).

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN, 226 3520. Award winner Judy Davis in WINTER OF OUR DREAMS (X). 5.20, 9.30, plus Dirk Bogarde in THE NIGHT PORTER. 3, 7.10 (Club show — instant membership).

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Ian McKellen, Ava Gardner, PRIEST OF LOVE, (AA): 1.45, 4.15, 6.45, 9.15. Licnd Bar. Club Show—Instant Membership).

THE LANE, ST MARTIN'S LANE. WINTER OF OUR DREAMS (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep progs dly, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45. All seats bookable for 8.45 prog.

EXHIBITIONS

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton St, Blackfriars, SE1. Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours Spring Exhibition. Until March 10. Daily 10-5. Suns 2-6. Closed Monday.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. BRITISH DRAWINGS & WATERCOLOURS 1890-1940/JAN. DIBBETS.

BLACKMAN HARVEY GALLERY 11 Masons Ave, Coleman St., EC2. 736 2502. JOHN PIPER Gouaches, Lithographs, Screen Prints. 22 Feb-12 March Mon-Fri 9-5.30.

BRITISH LIBRARY Great Russell St, London WC1. Famous Books in Science. Until Feb 28. Japanese Popular Literature of the Edo Period. Until June 27. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY 19 Cork St. W1. 734 7984. T. BEHRENS — Recent Paintings

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY 15 Motcomb St. SW1 235 9141 LANDSEER PRINTS Daily 9.30-5.30 Sats 10-5.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St, St. James's, SW1. 839 3942. JOHN RIDGEWELL — Recent Paintings. Until 12 March. Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

H C DICKINS, 41 Dover St. W1. 01-629 9925. GARY SHANKMAN. PAINTINGS. Washington Artist's first London exhibition. 17th Feb-3rd March. Mon-Fri 10-5pm.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St, W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St. W1. RUFINO TAMAYO — RECENT PAINTINGS until 6 March. Mon-Fri 10-5 30 Sat. 10-12.30.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Sq. WC2: SECOND SIGHT: CANALETTO & GUARDI. Until 18 April. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. free.

PARKIN GALLERY 11 Motcomb St., SW1. 01 235 8144 MODERN BRITISH PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS until 6 March.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. LANDSEER. Until 12 April. Adm. £1. (Open Thurs. until 7.50). TURNER & THE SEA. ACQUISITIONS 1980-81. MEREDITH FRAMPTON. Adm Free. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2-5.50. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. LUCIE RIE. Pottery from 1926-1981. Until 28 March. Adm. 50p. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

Classified Guide

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Jobs deal sought in Trident talks

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain is trying to negotiate a deal with the United States under which firms in Britain might be able to make parts for the Trident-2 nuclear missile.

The implications for jobs of such an agreement would make it easier for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, to convince his Government and party colleagues of the wisdom of replacing Polaris with Trident-2 as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s.

The most likely date for a Cabinet decision on whether to change from the Trident-1, or C4, to the bigger, longer-range but more expensive Trident-2, or D5, is now thought likely to be in the week after Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget on March 9. That would enable Mr Nott to attend the next meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group with the decision behind him.

An arrangement under which British industry would be allowed to compete for contracts in respect of those missiles, which are being made for the United States Navy as well as for Britain, would pacify companies like British Aerospace which has been complaining that it stands to get nothing out of the Trident purchase.

Negotiations are not yet complete, but the latest reports largely confirm the impression that the United States has been more agreeable to a Trident-2 deal than Government officials had feared.

The United States is also said to be agreeable to asking Britain for a fixed payment towards the research and development costs instead of the more expensive and more risky percentage deal worked out in the existing Trident-1 contract, which was announced in July 1980.

Sources are talking of a total package costing around £7,500m, although inflation and a shifting exchange rate make it difficult to talk in terms of one fixed sum. Although it will be more expensive than Trident-1, the Treasury prefers the prospect of Trident-2 because, being a later programme, it will cost less over the next few years. The Ministry of Defence is also planning to spread the cost over 20 years instead of 15, and making the present Polaris force serve for about five more years before being phased out.

Spectators in a stable market



Bidders weighing up a lot at London's oldest horse auction, held weekly at Southall Market. Sales have been held on the site since 1698, when a charter was granted by William III after an application by Francis Therrick, a member of an influential local family.

BR was told to settle with Aslef

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail was discouraged by the Government from continuing its demand for a firm commitment on productivity from the train drivers' union because of fears that the footplatemen would have called an all-out strike.

Railway officials tried during marathon talks at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) on Wednesday to commit the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to negotiations on the elimination of the guaranteed eight-hour day.

After the union's repeated refusal, Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, spoke to senior ministerial aides at the departments of transport and employment, who advised settling on terms that were more advantageous to Aslef.

It is understood that a meeting of Ministers on the previous day, Tuesday, had discussed the McCarthy report, which was found to have come down about 80 per cent in Aslef's favour, and decided the strategy to be adopted if the union refused to concede discussions on the eight-hour day.

BR believes that the senior department officials were following that strategy when they gave the advice to Sir Peter. Last night Downing Street and the two departments denied government involvement, but the Department of Transport said that its officials had kept in close touch with BR throughout the six-week dispute.

BR has since tried to put a brave face on the formula which was agreed after 13 hours of talks at Acas, but privately sources are conceding that it was "capitulation". Some independent members of the BR board who had adopted hawkish stances during the dispute are thought to be angry, as they wanted BR to reject the McCarthy report because of what they saw as pro-Aslef bias.

Ministers were firmly behind BR during the dispute, although in the early weeks when management was mooting the possibility of a shutdown of the network to put extra pressure on Aslef Whitehall vetoed the plan.

There was concern that such action would not affect the resolve of Aslef, and could lead to a massive loss of freight business.

The crucial paragraph of the formula which called off the strikes was drafted by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who with Mr Pat Lowry, Acas chairman, had told BR that Aslef would not budge from its commitment to the eight-hour day.

It read in part: "All the unions have accepted the (McCarthy) report as printed without qualification, including confirmation of the commitment to enter into negotiations on productivity. They accept that no matter is in principle ruled out of discussion."

The negotiations on flexible rostering which were recommended by the McCarthy report open on Thursday and expected to end quickly with no agreement. BR and Aslef would then go to the Railway Staffs National Council, the next stage in the industry's negotiating machinery.

Trial witnesses turn against each other

Continued from page 1

what he alleged General Milans had told him at a meeting in Madrid about a month before the coup. The colonel claimed he was giving details confided by General Armada to General Milans of the former's conversation with the royal couple. But on Friday, General Armada, in his written testimony, denied he had made any such remarks

At the same meeting, Colonel Tejero also claimed he had been told the King had attempted to bring about a military takeover—on the lines of the Turkish coup—in autumn, 1980, with four Army field commanders, but had failed.

For the first time at the trial, civilian written testimony was submitted. The Speaker of the Spanish Parliament, Señor Landelino Lavilla, said he had never heard Colonel Tejero, when he entered the chamber, pistol in hand, shout that he was obeying the King's orders. The Speaker confirmed, however, he did hear words about a "military authority" who was to arrive shortly in Parliament to take charge. According to Colonel Tejero, this was General Armada.

Asked about General Milans's decision to put tanks on the streets of Valencia and declaring martial law, Señor José María Fernández del Río, the civil governor told the court that the general had deceived him by maintaining that the king knew of the order.

Colonel Tejero claimed that Major Jose Cortina, the former head of special operations branch of the Defence Ministry's intelligence service had asserted that "most political parties in Parliament would agree" to a militiary figure being voted in as premier after the seizure of Parliament.

He also claimed that Major Cortina had persuaded the officer commanding the Civil Guards to give permission for almost 300 to go to Parliament by asserting the operation was "at the King's orders".

Major Cortina, for whom the prosecution has demanded a 12-year sentence, has denied any participation in the plot.

Letter from New York

Virginia Woolf follows in Monroe's footsteps

Virginia Woolf is not a name one expects to see in the same sentence as Marilyn Monroe. But in America, in the centenary of Woolf's birth, anything and everything is possible. The author of *The Waves and Mrs Dalloway* is described in the current issue of the *Saturday Review*, apparently without irony or any trace of humour, as "the Marilyn Monroe of American academia".

The parallels, according to the article's author, Helen Dudar, are these: Like Miss Monroe, Mrs Woolf's genius was transformed into icon and industry through the special circumstances of her life and work; both had periods of neurotic madness; both made odd sheltering marriages; both evinced a subtle and sinewy feminism; both took their own lives.

Perhaps you find these parallels forced. But in a country which has embraced *Brideshead Revisited* so enthusiastically, is it really so surprising that Virginia Woolf has achieved cult status? The British Sunday papers, at least the heavies, seem to have been full of extracts of Bloomsburyana for as long as most of us can remember but that is nothing compared with American habits, especially this year.

First there are the tee-shirts. Virginia Woolf tee-shirts have always outsold Jane Austen and even Emily Dickinson tee-shirts, but this year there is no contest. Then there are the marathon readings of her works, non-stop three day affairs usually, which look set to snowball throughout the year.

There is also to be a special three-day conference on Woolfiana at the University of West Virginia (where else?) next month, at which all sorts of minute details of her work will be examined, such as why she wrote with mauve ink. And we must not forget *The Virginia Woolf Miscellany*, described variously as a forum for the exchange of data or as an intellectual's fan magazine.

The books are being tarted up, too. (Not that first editions need any help: volumes that first sold for two shillings, can now claim $5,000 (£2,700) at auction.) Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovitch this year anticipates selling 30,000 copies of some of her titles and, to help things along, is bringing out a special boxed set of *Mrs Dalloway* and *To The Lighthouse*.

The firm also has something no real Woolf fan would wish to be without: a diary-calendar with brief quotations from her novels and essays plus, says Ms Dudar, "such useful reminders as the date of her first suicide attempt".

The Woolf cult is at its peak this year but enthusiasm for her writing seems always to have been stronger in America than in Britain. It owes a lot to the rediscovery in the mid-1970s by American feminists of *A Room Of One's Own*, which was exactly suited to the mood of the women's movement at that time.

Many of the Woolf manuscripts are kept in the Berg collection at the New York public library, a busy functional building as unlike a Bloomsbury town house as anything you could imagine. According to Lola Szladits, the librarian there, the small reading room of the Berg collection is always so overcrowded with scholars poring over the Woolf papers that there are usually a dozen lying on the floor hoping to hit on a snippet no one else has yet noticed which will list an otherwise pedestrian PhD thesis.

Quentin Bell, who is largely to blame for introducing Virginia Woolf to America, has been accused of male chauvinistic bias in his biography of his aunt. American feminists complained he had overworked her fragility and neglected her genius and her socialism. Bell replied with some dismissive comments about Lupine critics. This phrase so incensed Professor Jane Marcus, a leader of the Woolf cult, that she replied at a literary conference. She said, apparently seriously, that cult followers should all wear lapel badges with the words: "Lupine critics and proud of it."

Professor Marcus further thinks that, despite the spate of books on the Woolfs, Lytton Strachey, E. M. Forster, Dora Carrington, Vita Sackville West, Harold Nicolson and the rest of the Bloomsbury set that have poured off the presses in the past decade, "the great and important works are yet to come".

Like other cults, the Lupine variety is showing a tendency to go over the top. Perhaps we should remind the cultists of Woolf's own words in *The Waves*: "On the outskirts of every agony sits some observant fellow who points."

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Communicator of the Year Award on behalf of the British Association of Industrial Editors, at the Savoy Hotel, London, 12.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the Ambassadorial Ball Soirée Française in aid of UNA/Unicef at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, 8.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Scottish Writing Today, 1981, National Book League, 15A Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until March 2).

Metalwork, book illustrations, paintings and drawings by Arthur and Georgie Gaskin, Brmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until March 21).

Works from the Sally East Gallery, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds; Mon to Fri 10 to 5 (until March 12).

The Price of Fish: photographs by Joan Brasnett, Middlesbrough Art Gallery, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 6).

British drawings and watercolours, Anthony d'Offay, 9 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1; Monday to Friday 10 to 5.30; Saturday 10 to 1 (until March 6).

Paintings by Sir Edwin Landseer, Tate Gallery; Monday to Saturday 10 to 6, Sunday 2 to 6 (until April 12).

Women Naïve Painters, Wylma Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W1; Monday to Friday 10.30 to 6 (until Feb 26).

Work by Rosmarie Epaminondas, The Talent Store, 11 Eccleston Street, SW1; Monday to Friday 9.30 to 5.30 (until Feb 28).

Paintings by Graham Crowley, Air Gallery, 6 & 8 Roseberry Avenue, EC1; Monday to Friday 11 to 5, Saturday 11 to 2 (until March 4).

Talks, lectures

Sir Thomas Lawrence, by Anita Graham-Dixon, Tate Gallery, 1.

Greeks, Romans and the barbarian Celts, David Williams, British Museum, 11.30.

Fact and fiction in contemporary English. Professor D. Crystal, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

Shakespeare and the supernatural, by Peter Mudford, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, WC1, 6.15.

Scandal on the Corporation — Royalists and Puritans in Kingston in the mid 17th-Century, by Mrs. M. Vaughan-Lewis, Heritage Unit, Museum and Gallery, Fairfield West, Kingston upon Thames, 1.10.

The Game's the Name — Zoological nomenclature, by R. V. Melville, Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, W1, 6.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,762

ACROSS

1 A bit of third degree from Little Tom's lot (10).
9 Gold hammer-thrower as 8 (6).
10 Such a waste! No way to get over it (8).
11 Beetle's about — dash! (8).
12 Vote in group for canonical office at noon . . . (4).
13 . . . in calling for prayer (10).
15 Tried to be like Bacon (7).
17 One thing's not clear — discernment needed (7).
20 Vesta's wild area for larkspur (10).
21 A nut tree's golden fruit (4).
23 Vermilion for Roman Poet's Pub (8).
25 Not one who yearns — not any more (2, 6).
26 Good reputation to consider (6).
27 Anna's Paris, strangely poetic (10).

DOWN

2 Husky animal by the sound of it (6).
3 Otto (amateur) overturned the warlike Indian (8).
4 Appears to accept poetry of decent quality (10).
5 Firm purpose to settle (7).
6 Look out for pottery (4).
7 Being a stripper she gets a call (8).
8 Speaker swallows one drink as a starter (10).
12 A gullible type goes after visionary material (10).
14 Terribly lined, Clare is a neglected person (10).
16 Animal hunted with a net perhaps seen to become sluggish (8).
18 Impressions of stamps (8).
19 One who is contemptuous of an S-bend? (7).
22 Financial backer a girl (6).
24 A bit of a blow for the head reader (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,761 will appear next Saturday

Nature notes

Signs of spring are multiplying daily. Titmice are busily exploring nesting sites. Blue tits dart in and out of cracks in trees, lampposts and hollow pipes; great tits, needing more space, usually control the nest-boxes. Rooks stay longer in the rookeries before setting out to forage in the morning. Ravens are building their bulky nests in high branches and on cliff-ledges. Curlew drift up the west coast of England towards their breeding sites: many have spent the winter in Ireland. Great crested grebes are returning from the coast to lakes and ponds. In London, common gulls are dotted more numerously among the flocks of black-headed gulls, also heading slowly northwards; they are slightly larger than the black-headed gulls, with green bills and legs.

Peacock butterflies and small tortoiseshells are venturing out of hibernation, and looking, along with bumble bees and honey bees, for early flowers. At the edge of woods the first of the sweet violets, the only scented wild violets in this country, are peeping through.

D.A.M.

Church music

Chichester Cathedral, tomorrow, Consort of Twelve, 1.10 pm.

Southwark Cathedral, today, Phillip Norman (organ) 1.10 pm.

St Martin-within-Ludgate: Wednesday, Choral concert, Mariae Cantores choir, 1.15.

Priory Church, Stogursey, near Bridgwater, Sunday, The Variation Vocal Ensemble, 8 pm.

Cottenham Parish Church, Sunday, CCAT Chamber Choir with Gerald Gifford (organ), 8 pm.

The Pound

Australia $	1.77	1.69
Belgium Fr	88.50	81.50
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.97	14.22
Finland Mkk	8.67	8.22
France Fr	11.57	10.97
Germany DM	4.57	4.32
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.24
Italy Lir	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yn	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	4.99	4.73
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	11.13	10.55
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	1.91	1.84

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 0.1 at 562.3 on Friday.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: watercolours and drawings, 2; Oriental ceramics, 2; old and modern silver, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets and objects, 11; Old Master paintings, 2. Sotheby's Bond Street: books, 11 and 2.30.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 9 to 4; European oil paintings, 9 to 5; furs, 10.30 to 7. Christie's, King Street: English and foreign coins, orders campaign medals and banknotes; fine jewels: English furniture: Continental silver and objects of virtu; printed books, all 9.15 to 7. Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental watercolours and drawings, 9.15 to 11; Oriental ceramics, 9.15 to 12; silver, 9.15 to 12; costumes, linen, lace, fans and accessories, 9.15 to 7; objects of virtu and miniatures, 9.15 to 7; old and modern jewelry, 9.30 to 4.30; carpets, objects of art, sculpture, 9.15 to 7; modern British and Continental pictures, watercolours, drawings and sculpture, 9.15 to 7; furniture, 1 to 7; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 7; European ceramics, 5 to 7. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Old Master paintings, 9 to 12; furniture, carpets and works of art; fine jewels; Chinese and Japanese ceramics and works of art, all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's Bond Street: Nineteenth-century Continental paintings, 9.30 to 4.30; pictures, fast sale, 9 to 7.30; wine tasting, 6 to 7. Sotheby's Belgravia: decorative art, 9.30 to 4.30.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000: No 2HN 397201 (the winner comes from Essex); £50,000: No 5MZ 854369 (West Midlands); £25,000: No 9QW 929654 (Surrey).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the Acts; Lloyd's Bill report stage.

Lords (2.30): Legal Aid Bill, second reading; Marriage (Step parents and Stepchildren) Bill, second reading; Constitutional Referendum Bill, second reading.

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Roads

London and South-east: M23: Lane closures on the southbound carriageway south of Crawley 9 am—4 pm daily; A2: Lane closures on both carriageways near Dartford, Kent; A1184: London Road, Bishop's Stortford, temporary signals on eastbound carriageway at junction with Thorley Hill, the AA reports.

Midlands: M6: Major roadworks at start of motorway near Coventry; A57: Two sets of roadworks and temporary signals at Snake Pass, Derbyshire; A14: One lane of the Huntingdon bypass closed on southbound carriageway.

Wales and the West: A394: Temporary signals at Long Rock (between Penzance and Marazion) Cornwall; A35: Diversion near Fountain Roundabout, Christchurch, Dorset; A4042: Repairs between Newport and Pontypool.

Scotland: A90: Resurfacing between Forth Road Bridge and Edinburgh City boundary; M90: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 8 and 9 (Arlary to Muirmont) in Tayside region; A9: Temporary signals west of Broxden Roundabout, Perth.

Air

Despite baggage handlers' dispute, BA expect to operate 95 per cent of European and domestic flights from Heathrow; shuttle and long haul flights unaffected.

The papers

The absurdity of the militant tendency's influence upon the labour party is that militant itself is so absurd, the Daily Mirror comments in an editorial. Its latest report is as lunatic as ever, and difficult to read with a straight face. They utter ancient slogans about the coming revolution which always refuses to come. And most of them couldn't organize a jumble sale, let alone a general strike. If the Labour Party fails to win a majority at the next election then the Militant Tendency will have to bear much of the blame.

Lord Carrington's decision to send British observers to monitor next month's elections in El Salvador is "a bad political mistake and a macabre waste of public money", The Observer said yesterday. It was a waste of money because the poll would be "a cruel travesty of democracy."

The Sunday Times agrees. Every other EEC country is refusing to send observers and rightly, it says. "The elections will be a farce, observers cannot make them less so."

The Sunday Telegraph, reviewing the aftermath of the rail strike, says the railways are "visibly in a terrible mess. Negotiation has become more a way of life for Aslef rather than a means of obtaining results."

Today's anniversaries

Births: George Washington, Westmoreland county, Va, 1732; James Russell Lowell, American poet and diplomat, Cambridge, Mass, 1819; Heinrich Hertz, German physicist, Hamburg, 1857; Robert Baden-Powell, London, 1857; Deaths: Jean Baptiste Corot, in Paris, 1875 and Sir Charles Lyell, geologist, in London, 1875.

Weather

A frontal trough over W parts will move slowly E.

6 am to midnight

Central S. E England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with sleet or snow later; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

W Midlands, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or sleet spreading from W, with snow over high ground; wind SE, moderate; max temp 3 or 4C (37 to 39F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, occasional rain or sleet, with snow on high ground, becoming brighter with showers; wind SE, fresh, becoming variable, light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

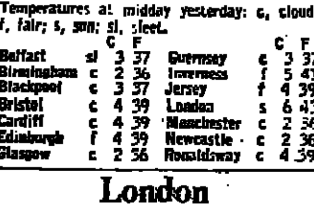
Aberdeen, SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Cloudy, rain or sleet, with snow on high ground, becoming clearer with showers; wind S, fresh or strong, veering W, light; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers: wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

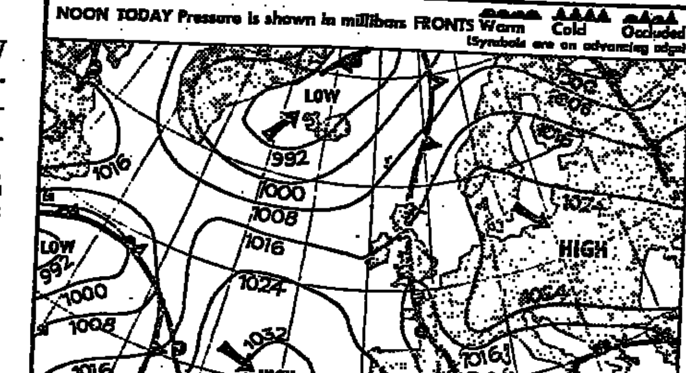
Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, with outbreaks of rain, sleet or snow, with occasional showers; wind S, strong, moderating; max temp 3 or 4C (37 to 39F).

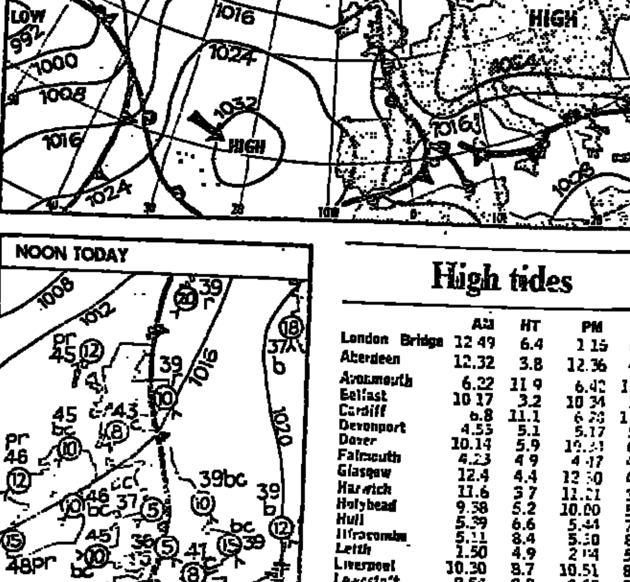
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Bright intervals and showers, wintry over high ground. More general rain in W later; temperatures near or rather below normal.

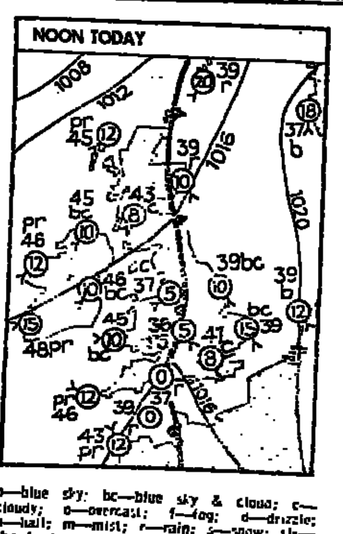
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, moderate, locally fresh at first; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind variable moderate, sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, moderate, locally fresh at first; sea moderate, becoming slight.



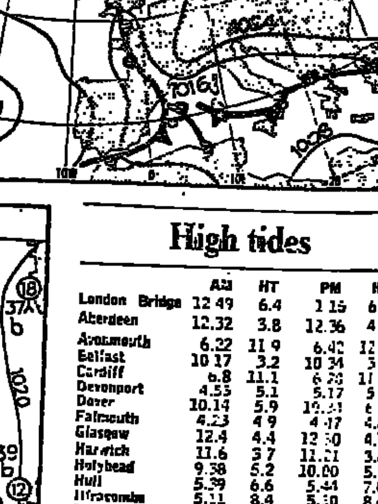
Sun rises: 7.1 am. Sun sets: 5.28 pm. Moon rises: 6.43 am. Moon sets: 3.48 pm. New moon: Tomorrow.







b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph



Lighting up time

London 5.58 pm to 6.29 am
Bristol 6.8 pm to 6.39 am
Edinburgh 6.1 pm to 6.50 am
Manchester 6.2 pm to 6.41 am
Penzance 6.22 pm to 6.49 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	sl	3	37	Guernsey	c	3	37
Birmingham	c	2	36	Inverness	f	5	41
Blackpool	c	3	37	Jersey	f	4	39
Bristol	c	4	39	London	s	6	43
Cardiff	c	4	39	Manchester	c	2	36
Edinburgh	f	4	39	Newcastle	c	2	36
Glasgow	c	2	36	Ronaldsway	c	4	39

London

SATURDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 3C (37F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 0C (32F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,026.5 millibars, rising.

YESTERDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.7. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,018.2 millibars, rising slowly.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1286: (Feb 23) 5.1-5.2; N*; 15N; NNE. Cosmos 1306: (Feb 23) 5.15-5.16; N*; 15N; NNE. Cosmos 880R: 18.27-18.30; NNW; 15N; NE and 20.3-20.5; NNW; 20N; N*. Cosmos 1337: 18.50-18.59; NW; 45W; S. Bhaskar 2: 18.57-18.59; S; 20SE; SE*. Cosmos 1220: 19.33-19.38; NW; 60NE; E* and 21.15-21.17; WNW; 20WNW; WNW*. Sesat: 18.19-18.27; NNE; 30NW; W. Salyut 6: (Feb 23) 5.43-5.46; SW*; 55SW; ESE.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.49	6.4	1.15	6.5
Aberdeen	12.32	3.8	12.36	4.0
Avonmouth	6.22	11.9	6.42	12.0
Belfast	10.17	3.2	10.34	3.1
Cardiff	6.8	11.1	6.23	11.2
Devonport	4.55	5.1	5.17	5.0
Dover	10.14	5.9	10.31	6.1
Falmouth	4.23	4.9	4.47	4.8
Glasgow	12.4	4.4	12.30	4.7
Harwich	11.6	3.7	11.21	3.8
Holyhead	9.58	5.2	10.00	5.1
Hull	5.39	6.6	5.44	7.0
Ilfracombe	5.11	8.4	5.30	8.4
Leith	1.50	4.9	2.14	5.1
Liverpool	10.30	8.7	10.51	8.7
Lowestoft	8.54	2.2	8.53	2.3
Margate	11.27	4.3	11.33	4.5
Milford Haven	5.29	6.4	5.49	6.4
Newquay	4.20	6.4	4.40	6.4
Oban	5.12	3.7	5.34	3.6
Penzance	3.52	5.2	4.15	5.1
Portland	5.57	1.9	6.27	1.7
Portsmouth	10.40	4.2	11.05	4.3
Shoreham	10.27	5.7	10.54	5.9
Southampton	10.10	4.2	10.42	4.3
Swansea	5.32	8.6	5.51	8.6
Tees	2.53	4.8	3.00	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	11.5	3.8	11.18	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	7.3	—	5	41	Sunny	Jersey	4.0	—	7	45	Sun int
Bridlington	8.0	—	5	41	Sunny	Guernsey	1.2	—	7	45	Cloudy
Cromer	8.9	—	6	43	Sunny	Ilfracombe	—	.26	5	41	Rain
Lowestoft	8.0	—	5	41	Sunny	Tenby	—	.23	4	41	Rain
Clacton	8.1	—	5	41	Sunny	Anglesey	—	.28	6	43	Sleet
Thanet	8.7	—	5	41	Sunny	Colwyn Bay	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Folkestone	9.0	—	5	41	Sunny	Southport	—	—	3	37	Dull
Hastings	8.1	—	5	41	Sunny	Blackpool	—	—	3	37	Cloudy
Eastbourne	7.4	—	5	41	Sunny	Morecambe	1.7	—	6	43	Cloudy
Worthing	5.4	—	6	43	Sun pds	Douglas	—	.38	4	39	Rain
Littlehampton	3.7	—	6	43	Sun int	Aldergrove	—	.49	4	39	Sleet
Bognor	2.0	—	5	41	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	2.4	—	4	39	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	—	4	39	Cloudy	Prestwick	—	.01	3	37	Sleet pm
Bournemouth	—	—	5	41	Cloudy	Abbotsinch	—	—	4	41	Cloudy
Poole	—	—	6	43	Cloudy	Tiree	—	.48	5	41	Sleet
Swanage	0.2	—	6	43	Cloudy	Stornoway	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	6	43	Dull	Lerwick	0.5	—	5	41	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.2	—	6	43	Cloudy	Wick	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.01	6	43	Rain	Kinloss	0.5	—	7	45	Cloudy
Torquay	—	—	5	41	Dull	Dyce	3.9	—	5	41	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.46	5	41	Rain	Leuchars	2.7	—	6	43	Sun int
Penzance	—	.63	7	45	Rain						

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	r	7	45	Cairo	f	21	70	Johannesburg	f	24	75	Prague	s	−2	28
Akrotiri	f	15	59	Cape Town	s	24	75	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Reykjavik	c	4	39
Alexandria	f	17	63	Casablanca	c	17	63	Lisbon	d	16	61	Rhodes	f	13	55
Algiers	f	16	61	Chicago				Locarno	c	2	36	Riyadh	s	23	73
Amsterdam	s	4	39	Cologne	s	5	41	Los Angeles				Rome	s	10	50
Athens	c	13	55	Copenhagen	s	−1	30	Luxembourg	s	3	37	Salzburg	s	−1	30
Bahrain	s	21	70	Corfu	f	13	55	Madrid	f	12	54	Seoul	f	9	48
Barbados				Dubrovnik	f	5	41	Majorca	c	14	57	Stockholm	s	−4	25
Barcelona	d	10	50	Faro	c	16	61	Malaga	s	17	63	Strasbourg	s	3	37
Beirut	s	15	59	Florence	f	4	39	Malta	r	13	55	Tangier	f	16	61
Belgrade	f	−1	30	Frankfurt	s	2	36	Milan	c	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Berlin	s	3	37	Funchal	f	18	64	Montreal				Tenerife	s	16	61
Bermuda				Geneva	c	1	34	Moscow	c	−3	27	Tokyo	r	9	48
Biarritz	d	8	46	Gibraltar	f	16	61	Munich	s	−1	30	Tunis	th	15	59
Boulogne	s	4	39	Helsinki	s	2	36	Nairobi	s	28	82	Valencia	c	15	59
Bordeaux	c	7	45	Hongkong	c	23	73	Naples	d	5	41	Venice	s	3	37
Boston				Innsbruck	s	0	32	Nice	c	8	46	Vienna	s	−3	27
Brussels	s	3	37	Istanbul	c	5	41	Oslo	f	−10	14	Warsaw	s	−2	28
Budapest	s	−1	30	Jiddah	c	27	81	Paris	s	3	37	Zurich	c	−1	30